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Sculptured Cornices in Churches near Banbury, and their connexion with William of Wykeham

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THERE are few districts which can compete with north Oxfordshire in respect to the number of beautiful churches rich in architectural details, and still retaining much of the ornate work so lavishly bestowed upon them during the middle ages; and Banbury, once itself possessing a magnificent church, may well be selected as a convenient centre for the student of our ecclesiastical architecture.

In many parts of England the commanding influence of some great monastic establishment can be proved to have been responsible for the building and restoration of many parish churches, but in the Banbury district this does not seem to have been the case, though only very meagre details as to the manorial history of these country villages can be obtained. In most of these churches very fine work of the late Decorated period is to be found, and one object of this paper is to endeavour to prove who was the skilful architect who designed and no doubt superintended the carrying out of these elaborate examples in the middle of the fourteenth century.

William of Wykeham, about whose birthplace and parentage there seems always to have been some uncertainty, is claimed in north Oxfordshire to have derived his name from Wickham, a hamlet of Banbury. There can be no doubt as to his close association with that district, but the more generally accepted

tradition is that he was the son of John and Alice Longe, and was baptized in Wickham church, near Fareham, Hampshire, and this was 'well proved according to the register of New College, Oxford, in 1456'. He was born in 1324, and was evidently an infant prodigy, as he was adopted by Sir Robert Scures, and sent to the school attached to St. Swithin's Priory at Winchester, or, according to another account, by Sir William Uvedale, Constable of Winchester, and sent first to school there, and then to the University at Oxford. Wherever he was educated, he must have had the opportunity of making a special study of geometry, as the foundation of his distinguished career.¹

There is no doubt that he developed his talent as an architect at a very early age, as when only twenty-two he appears already to have established a reputation, to have obtained an introduction to Edingdon, then bishop of Winchester, and to have been appointed the official adviser of King Edward III in the building and restoring of the royal castles of Windsor and Queenborough. He soon received many important ecclesiastical honours, such as archdeacon of Lincoln, Buckingham, &c., which would keep him in constant touch with the churches in the great diocese of Lincoln, and no doubt his advice was being constantly sought and given during this period of activity in the work of restoration which was then going on, particularly in the vicinity of Adderbury near Banbury, where an old house is traditionally stated to have been for a time his residence.

Another factor, and an important one, was the birth of Edward the Black Prince at Woodstock, as he is said to have taken a special interest in the spiritual affairs of his native county, and to have been a generous benefactor to the Oxfordshire churches. Is it not therefore a fair inference that he may have got to know William of Wykeham, and that through his influence the rising young architect obtained the appointment under his royal father, and became associated with him in designing and carrying out much of the excellent work of the middle of the fourteenth century?


There are some special characteristics in these local churches, which seem to indicate the influence of an ingenious and versatile master mind. Beautiful windows of unique design are to be found at Bloxham, Adderbury, and Chipping Norton, also of an

¹ A very interesting account of his life was communicated by Edward Conder, junr., F.S.A., to the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, and is published in their *Transactions* for 1903, vol. xvi, pp. 94-104. G. H. Moberley in his work on the life of William of Wykeham gives in full the passage from the New College Register and two early manuscripts which both claim his birth for Wickham, Hampshire.

unusual type at Great Rollright and Swalcliffe, but the most notable features are the series of quaint sculptures on the cornices of some of the churches, and the capitals moulded into the busts of four human figures, which are almost peculiar to this district. The best instance is at Hanwell, where the capitals of the two columns on each side of the nave have been thus treated. The capitals are octagonal on plan, those on the east on each side have the heads and busts of four men, with their arms interlaced, those on the south on the cardinal, those on the north on the alternate, faces of the capital. On the western capitals are similar busts of ladies, those on the south crowned, and similarly arranged. The abacus of each column on the south is undercut and of the Early English period, but on the north it is embattled and certainly of late Decorated date. Both here and at Adderbury the capitals appear to have been carved into this particular form at a date subsequent to their original execution. Above each capital, and forming the termination of the continuous hoodmould, is a quaint figure playing a musical instrument, the double shawm, viol, etc. At Adderbury are two arches on a central column opening from the aisles to the transepts, the capital on the south with busts of four knights, that on the north with four ladies similarly portrayed. At Bloxham and Drayton is one capital with this special work, and the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam in his *Principles of Gothic Architecture* mentions one more at Cottingham, Northamptonshire. He also gives an illustration of one of the capitals at Hanwell. It is reasonable to suggest that these were all being executed at one time, and under the superintendence of the same master mind.

There is even more individuality displayed in the series of sculptures on the cornices, and here it is hoped to prove the connexion with William of Wykeham, between 1346 and 1367, when he was appointed bishop of Winchester. These are to be found on the cornice below the parapets of the tower and north aisle at Bloxham, the tower, north and south aisles at Adderbury, the north and south sides of the chancel at Hanwell, the west and south sides of the nave at Alkerton, all in the county of Oxford, and the west, south, and east sides of the south aisle of Brailes church in the adjoining county of Warwick. They are all associated with late Decorated windows, and on the towers of Bloxham and Adderbury, and at Alkerton and Brailes, with beautiful open-work parapets. A very crude sketch of those on the aisles at Adderbury, made about one hundred years ago, is preserved in the vestry there, and there is an illustration of them in Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, vol. i, p. 112.

Skelton in the *Antiquities of Oxfordshire* refers to the sculptures at Adderbury (as well known) and Alkerton, and makes special 'mention of the remarkable grotesque ornaments', 'some of the most extraordinary designs imaginable' on the cornice of the nave at Bloxham; and a paper on Alkerton by Mr. Howard S. Pearson states that locally it is asserted that the sculptures there represent a consecutive story, and possibly the life of Edward the Black Prince, a contention which, though ingenious, can hardly be supported. Beyond this they appear to have attracted little attention, and it may therefore not be deemed a work of supererogation to accord them the notoriety they deserve.¹

At Adderbury we get the clue, which was wanted to connect these with the great architect, who was possibly residing in the village at that time. At the east end on the south side of the south aisle is a head, and adjoining it a shield, on which is a  (fig. 16) within a bordure. There is no other shield, commemorating an individual, elsewhere in any of the other series, and this may therefore be a record of the designer of these singular sculptures. Farther west between two human-headed monsters is the pentalpha within a circle, a mystical figure in modern Freemasonry, and possibly of significance in relation to the work of the great fourteenth-century architect. This mystical figure (fig. 16) denominated the pentalpha, pentagon, pentacle, pentagram, or five-pointed star was adopted as an emblem in very early times. As the pentagram it is said to have been the main symbol surrounded by other occult characters on the seal of King David, and later it was connected with the doctrines of Pythagoras. In the east it was worn as a talisman against the power and influence of evil, and in medieval times it was adopted as the personification of wisdom, and alleged to allude to the five wounds of Christ. It was undoubtedly an operative Masonic emblem, as well as mark, and would be specially appropriate in connexion with the great architect, William of Wykeham, who was revered amongst the masons of England 'for his love of the science of Geometry'. The present order of Freemasons has adopted it as the symbol of the five points of Fellowship.²

¹ In Prior and Gardner's *Mediaeval Figure Sculpture in England*, we find the following reference to our subject, 'monsters, hunters, and fighters are stretched out in long lines along the eaves as at Hanwell and Adderbury' (fig. 438 opposite). This is an illustration of the two dragons at the west end on the south side. There is also an illustration of one of the capitals with musician above (fig. 442) at Hanwell. In both instances a date *circ.* 1340 is assigned.

² See Mackey, *Encyclopaedia of Masonry*, p. 569; Kenning's, *Cyclopaedia of Masonry*, p. 555; A. E. Waite, *The book of Black Magic*, p. 192. In a paper by

The series at Brailes (figs. 1 and 2) is not quite of the same character as those in the Oxfordshire churches, as it consists mostly of the heads of men, women, and animals, ball-flowers, leaves, etc. There is a hunter with horn and head of a hound, a well-sculptured owl, and dragon of the same type as those in the other series, and they may be fairly classed with these, being also a connecting link with the series of heads, etc., at Great Rollright, Oxon, and Stanion, Northants, both associated with fine flamboyant windows, and other examples of the same date. There are seventeen different objects on the east, eighty-six on the south, and twelve on the west side of the south aisle.

One of the most noticeable and interesting features of these series is the number and variety of musical instruments represented, in most instances the bust only of the performer being portrayed. A large proportion of these are on the north side of Adderbury church. Here we find a man holding a harp, and there are similar examples on the tower at Bloxham and at Alkerton; a man playing the viol, and this occurs again on the tower at Bloxham, and above one of the capitals at Hanwell, where we also have a figure playing the double shawm; a man blowing a horn, and at Alkerton are two men blowing horns and one a serpent or clarion; a man blowing a trumpet; a man beating a cymbal, and another man with outstretched arms beating two cymbals; a man playing the bagpipes; a man holding a portable organ, and this also occurs at Alkerton; a man playing the symphony (fig. 15),¹ a quaint-looking instrument, more familiarly known as a hurdy-gurdy; a figure playing an irregular oblong-shaped instrument, no doubt the psaltery (fig. 15); and on the south side a man playing the handbells.

There are numerous heads, some grotesque, and busts of a woman holding up her hands at Alkerton; a human head with hands holding the mouth open at Brailes and Bloxham; a human head with wings, another with two necks and wings, a monster head with two large wings and two heads back to back on the

the Rev. F. de P. Castells contributed to the Author's Masonic Lodge, and published in vol. i, p. 305, of their *Transactions*, on the Geometry of Freemasonry, special mention is made of the pentalfa, and it is there asserted that where, as in the instance at Adderbury, the main triangle is pointing downwards, it was then symbolical of the 'Head of the Evil Goat', 'the Witch's Foot, which are regarded as emblematic of the wicked one and as having a malignant influence'. The very forbidding human-headed monsters guarding on either side the Adderbury example, may possibly support this contention.

¹ At the church of St. Denis, York, is a representation in the fourteenth-century glass of an angel holding and playing the symphony, very richly coloured and ornamented.

north side at Adderbury; there is also a crowned head claimed to be a portrait of the Black Prince, and a king holding a cross, alleged to represent King Edward III, at Alkerton.

Of animals we find on the north side at Adderbury a dog's head, and another dog's head with beak, and on the south two dogs' heads; at Bloxham are two pigs, and a sow with her litter of pigs; at Adderbury, north side, is a goat, also a large animal with back humped up, and another large animal on the tower; at Bloxham are two rats or mice on the back of a bull, a winged animal with long ears, an animal (a fox?) on the back of a cat, and two animals, one a squirrel, on either side of a trough, the squirrel also appears by the head of a lady at Alkerton; on the tower at Bloxham a monkey, lion, animal with long horn and a winged animal; and at Alkerton are a bear with chain and ring, a lion, a lion devouring foliage, and a winged animal.

Of birds we find representations, viz. a peacock on the north side and tower at Adderbury; a spread eagle at Adderbury, north side; an eagle, an owl, and a dove at Alkerton; there is also a bat on the north side at Adderbury. Of fish, the only representation is on the tower at Adderbury.

There are several examples of the grotesque monsters so popular in art and literature at this period. At Adderbury on the south side are a large dragon and griffin (fig. 17), both very fine specimens of the sculptor's art (figured by Prior and Gardner, no. 438). There is also a griffin on the north side and tower at Bloxham, and a winged serpent at Bloxham; on the north side at Adderbury is an animal with hooded human head, and on the south, on either side of the mystic pentalpha, a female animal with human head facing a monster with body of horse and human head wearing a cowl. At Hanwell on the north side is a winged monster with human head, and on the south two dragons with human heads facing each other, and an animal with human head and winged lion's body; and at Alkerton on the west side are several human-headed monsters. At Alkerton on the south side are two figures with pleated gowns and pigs' heads facing each other, and a mutilated monster with bird's head and animal on its back; and at Hanwell, on the south side, is a monster with the head of a hare and a twisted tail. At Adderbury, on the south, are two serpents with a head at each end, and on the north side is a merman with two tails which he is holding with each hand; at Hanwell, on the north, is a mermaid holding a fish in either hand.

Of sporting scenes we find at Adderbury, north side, a hunter with two dogs on leash; at Hanwell, north side, is the head of

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a hunter with horn, and a stag with two hounds holding on to its hind legs; at Adderbury, north side, is an archer shooting over his dog at a fawn which has its head in the lap of a seated monk, perhaps referring to the legend of St. Giles (fig. 15); at Bloxham is a wild boar being chased by a hound, a hare squatting down amongst foliage, and the head of a fox seizing a fowl also amongst foliage; at Hanwell on the north is a dog with a hare or rabbit on its back, a dog and a stag facing each other, and a man with a staff behind, a head with cowl facing a rabbit; and at Alkerton is a man holding a bird (a hawk?), a bear and a stag facing each other, and an archer shooting at the stag behind.

Of militant scenes we find two dragons fighting at Adderbury, north side, and two fighting cocks and a griffin and cock at Bloxham; at Bloxham is a man in a gown facing a soldier, each having a short sword and circular shield; at Hanwell, on the north, are two human-headed monsters, one with a helmet, facing each other, and a human-headed monster facing a leopard, and on the south side are two human-headed dragons and two warriors facing each other. On the tower at Adderbury is a soldier with sword and shield, and a head with St. George's shield by it.

Of domestic scenes we find the fable of the Fox and the Goose (fig. 8), the fox stealing off with the goose and the good wife holding a pitchfork in hot pursuit at Hanwell on the north side, and with the wife holding a distaff followed by her husband with a spade on the tower at Bloxham (fig. 9); at Hanwell on the north is a man with a dagger in his side, and adjoining it is a figure with a chalice in a coffin.

Of sacred subjects we find figures of angels, an archangel, St. Michael and Satan, the Pelican vulning its breast to feed its young, and the Agnus Dei with Cross at Alkerton, and, over a window on the north side at Adderbury, the Coronation of the Virgin (fig. 14). This is a very beautiful and artistic piece of sculpture, and may perhaps not belong to the series, as it is carved on a different kind of stone. It represents our Lord seated on the west placing the crown on the head of the blessed Virgin, while an angel is introduced on either side and foliage below.

Such is a brief account of these series of grotesque figures, etc., evidently the quaint conceit of an ingenious mind. They are admirably carved, and must have been executed by a skilled hand. It is difficult to discover any connected story with regard to them, though a plausible case has been made out for those at Alkerton, and one is at a loss to understand the motive for introducing such subjects on the walls of these sacred edifices. It may be conceded that they were intended to convey some salutary lessons to

the uninstructed and popular world, which we are unable to fathom at the present time. They are carved out of the dark Hornton stone, which was extensively used in this district at the period.

Mr. Conder in his valuable paper refutes the statement made by previous writers that William of Wykeham was merely the supervisor or clerk of the works of the buildings of King Edward III and others with which he was connected, and had nothing to do with their design and construction. It is hoped this paper will strengthen his arguments and help to prove that William of Wykeham was not only in his later life one of the most eminent of our bishops and the munificent founder of Winchester College and New College, Oxford, but was in his earlier days himself one of the greatest architects responsible for the erection and beautifying of so many of our sacred and domestic edifices in medieval times.

APPENDIX

List of the sculptured figures on the cornices of:

- (1) Brailes church, south aisle (figs. 1, 2).
- (2) Alkerton church, west and south sides of nave (figs. 3-5).
- (3) Hanwell church, north and south sides of chancel (figs. 6-8).
- (4) Bloxham church, north aisle and tower (figs. 9-11).
- (5) Adderbury church, north and south aisles and tower (figs. 12-16).

Brailes. On the east end are seventeen sculptured heads, etc., two crowned; hunter with horn; a dog and ball-flower. On the south are eighty-six heads: lions, dragon, pig, owl, roses, ball-flowers, leaves, etc.; and on the west are twelve more, grotesque and monster heads, etc.

Alkerton. South side of nave from east: (1) an owl, (2) an archangel, (3) the Agnus Dei, (4) two figures with human bodies and pleated gowns and pigs' heads facing each other, (5 and 6) head of a man, (7) lady holding her hands up, (8) a mutilated monster with bird's head and animal on its back, (9) a bear facing (10) a stag, an archer shooting at it from behind, (11) a man holding up a bird, (12) a woman with squirrel holding up her hands, (13) a man with harp, (14) a bear with chain and ring, (15) a man holding an organ, (16) a lion, (17) a crowned figure holding a cross, (18) a lily, (19) a king holding ?, (20, 21, 22) three figures blowing musical instruments, two with horns, one with a serpent, (23) the pelican with young, vulning its breast, (24) a dove, (25) several angels, much weatherworn, (26) an angel and serpent, St. Michael and the Dragon, (27) a lion devouring foliage, (28 at angle) an eagle.

West end of nave, from south: Four mutilated monsters, a bird, several human-headed monsters, and a winged figure, all much weatherworn.

A beautifully carved parapet enriched with quatrefoils is carried along above the wall-plate on the west side.

Hanwell. North side of chancel, from east: (1) Figure of a man with dagger in his side, (2) a figure in a coffin with chalice, (3) a bunch of foliage, (4) two human-headed monsters, one with helmet, facing each other, (5) two roses, (6) an old lady with pitchfork in pursuit of a fox, which is stealing off with her goose,

(7) a head, (8) a winged monster with human head, (9) a human-headed monster facing a leopard, (10) a dog, with hare or rabbit on its back, (11) a mermaid holding a fish in each hand, (12) a man's head with horn, and (13) a stag with two hounds seizing it by its hind legs, (14) a head, (15) a ball-flower, (16) a head.

South side of chancel, from east: (1) a human-headed monster, (2) a man holding a branch, (3) a dog and stag facing each other, (4) a man with a staff, (5) foliage and a head with cowl facing a rabbit, (6) two warriors with small round shields facing each other, (7) a human-headed monster with winged lion's body, (8) a mutilated figure, (9) two human-headed dragons facing each other, (10) a head, (11) a ball-flower, (12) a head, (13) a monster with head of hare, winged body, and twisted tail, (14) a ball-flower, (15) a head.

Bloxham. North side of north aisle, from east: (1) a head blowing a trumpet, (2) cluster of four roses, (3) two rats or mice riding on the back of a bull, (4) a winged animal with head and long ears, (5) a fox and recumbent animal (a cat?), (6) a wild boar and hound racing along side by side, (7) a hare squatting among foliage, (8) a leaf, (9) a man in a gown facing a soldier, each with a long sword and small circular shield, (10) a rose, (11) two cocks fighting, (12) a sow and litter of pigs, (13) a rose, (14) two pigs, (15) the head of a fox seizing a fowl in the midst of foliage, (16) a griffin facing a cock, (17) a rose, (18) a monster head with arms and hands holding the mouth open, (19) a leaf, (20) two animals, one a squirrel, on either side of a square trough, (21) a griffin, (22) a rose, (23) a winged serpent, (24) a head at the angle, with leaf in the mouth.

On the octagonal cornice of the tower: On north, the fox carrying off the goose, and woman with distaff and man with spade in hot pursuit; on west, a vase, a head, bust of man playing the viol, and bust of man playing the harp; on south, two heads, a monkey and a lion; on east, a griffin, a winged animal, and an animal with long horn; heads, ball-flowers, and roses on the alternate faces.

Adderbury. North side of north aisle from east: (1) a spread eagle, (2) a grotesque head, (3) a head, (4) two heads, one with a cowl, back to back, (5) a merman holding a tail in his hand on either side, (6) a peacock, (7) a dog's head with large ears and paws, (8) bust of man holding an organ, (9) a bat with outspread wings, (10) bust of a man beating a cymbal, (11) a dog's head with beak, (12) bust of man playing the bagpipes, (13) an animal with arched back, (14) an archer shooting over (15) his dog at (16) an animal with its head on the lap of a seated figure with head of an ecclesiastic (is this the legend of St. Giles?), (17) a monster head with two large wings, (18) part of human figure playing the symphony (hurdy-gurdy), (19) two dragons with necks intertwined, fighting, (20) a figure playing the psalter, (21) a woman's head, (22) bust of figure holding a harp, (23) above and attached to the head of the window, the Coronation of the Virgin, our Lord on the west crowning the Blessed Virgin on the east, an angel on either side, and foliage below, (24) a figure playing the viol, (25) an animal with hooded human head, (26) a figure blowing a horn, (27) a figure beating a tabor on either side of his head, (28) a figure holding a trumpet, (29) a monster head with two necks and bat-winged body on each side, (30) a figure holding a small circular object, much mutilated (the head of a child?), in front of (31) the head and part of the body of a goat.

South side of south aisle from east: (1) a head, (2) a shield with small roundels on the bordure, and in the centre a 'W' for William of Wykeham?, (3) a female head with wimple and body of an animal facing (4) the pentalfa within a circle, and (5) a man's head with cowl thrown back and the body of a horse guarding the pentalfa on this side, (6) five flowers, (7) the head and hand of a hunter with two hounds on a leash, (8) a rose, (9) two dogs with their heads downwards, (10) a bunch of foliage, (11) bust of a man holding two handbells, (12) a rose, (13) female head, (14) mutilated foliage, (15) a female head, (16) mutilated foliage, (17) a

monster head, (18) a large dragon with twisted tail, (19) a bunch of foliage, (20) a large griffin with foliated tail, (21) a man's head, (22) a rose, (23) a female head, (24) a rose, (25) a man's head with wings, (26) a rose, (27) a monster with human head at one end and monster head at the other, (28) a bunch of foliage, (29) a monster with head of hare on east side and human head at its western extremity.

Cornice below the parapet of the tower: On east side, several heads; on the south, heads, a peacock, and two monsters; on the west, heads, a man with sword and shield, a fish, and a large animal; on the north, heads, one with a St. George's shield.

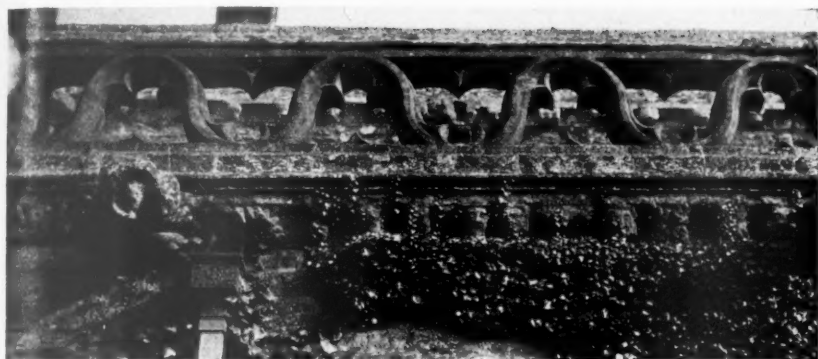


FIG. 1. Brailes church: cornice on south side of south aisle

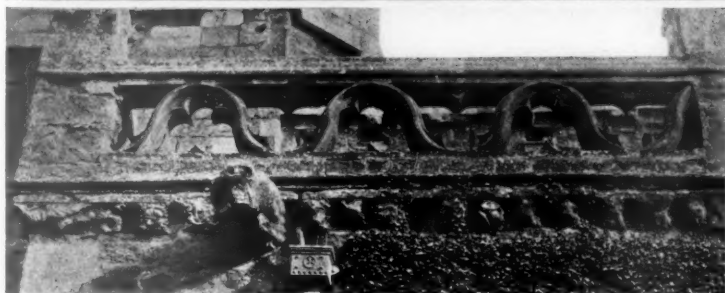
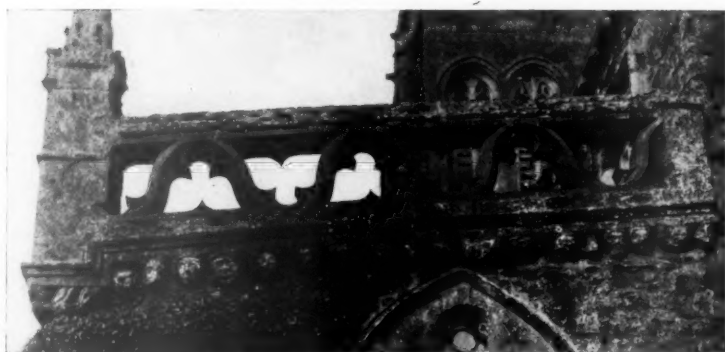


FIG. 2 A. Brailes church: cornice on east end of south aisle

FIG. 2 B. Brailes church: cornice on west end of south aisle

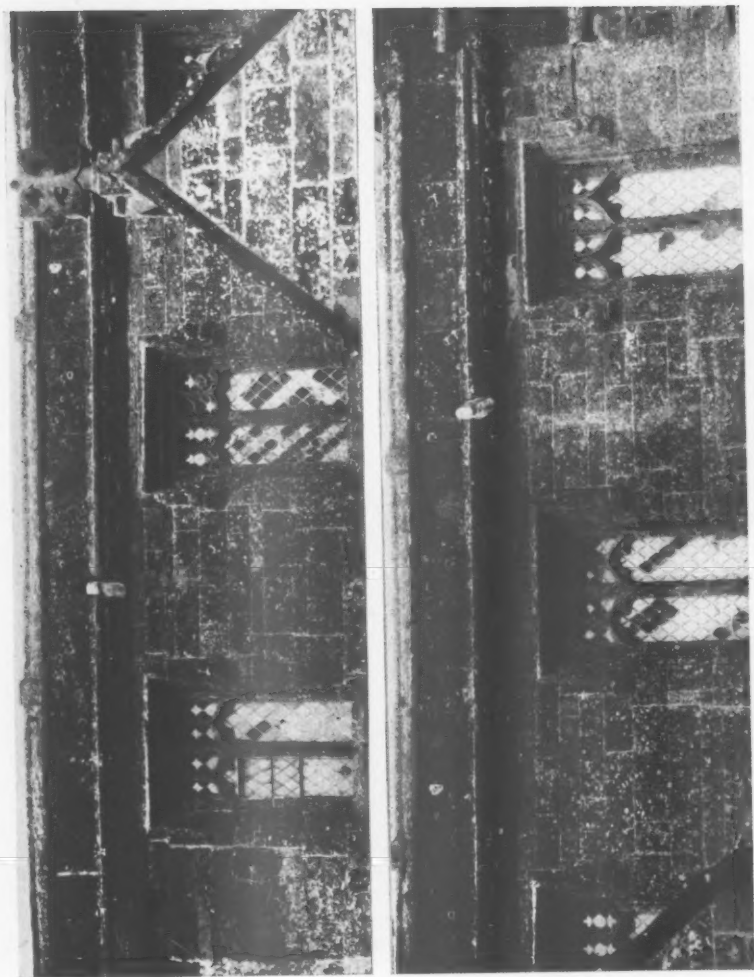


FIG. 3. Alketon church: cornice on south side of nave

FIG. 3. Alkerton church: cornice on south side of nave

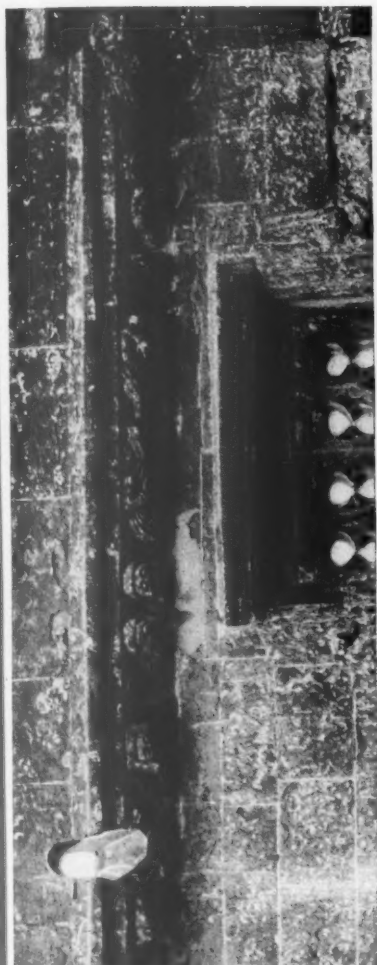


FIG. 4. Alkerton church: cornice on south side of nave

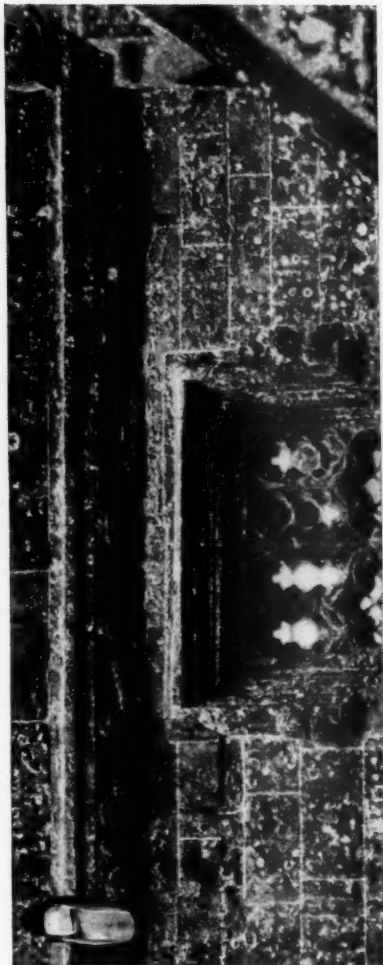




FIG. 5 A. Alkerton church : cornice on south side of nave



FIG. 5 B. Alkerton church : cornice on west end of nave



FIG. 6. Hanwell church: cornice on north side of chancel



FIG. 2. Haverhill church, exterior, south side of chancel.

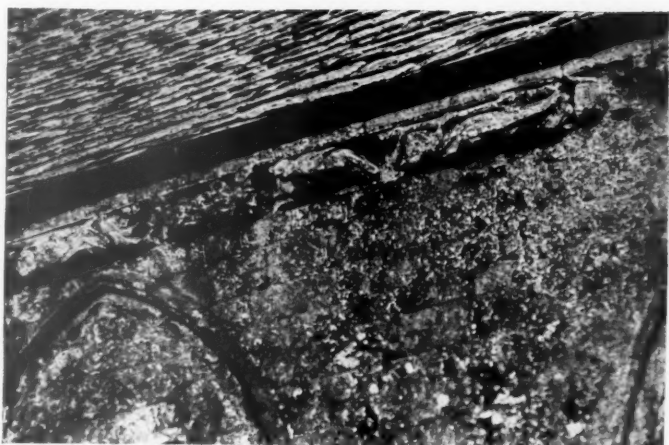


FIG. 8. Hanwell church: cornice on north side of chancel



FIG. 9. Bloxham church: cornice on tower



FIG. 10. Bloxham church : cornice on north side of north aisle

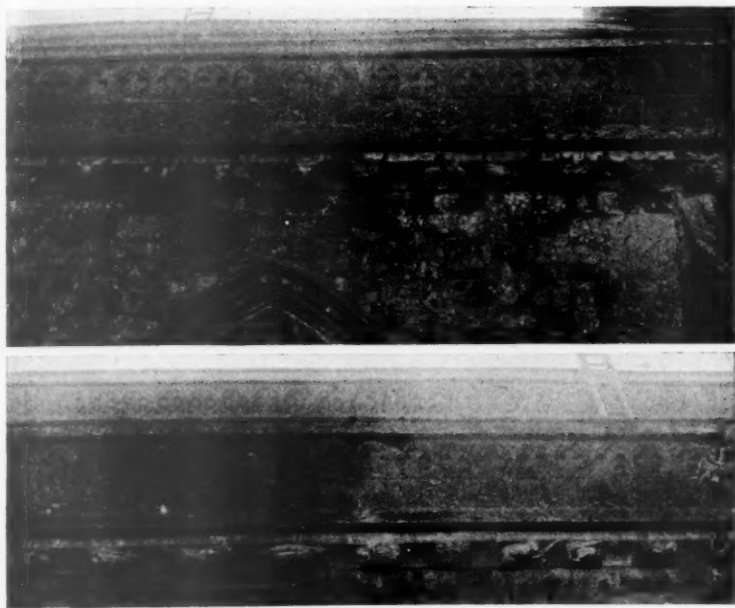


FIG. 11. Bloxham church: cornice on north side of north aisle

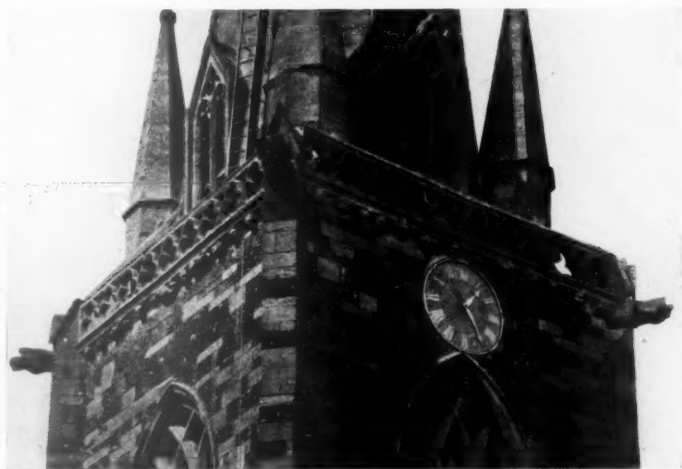


FIG. 12 A. Adderbury church: cornice on tower

FIG. 12 B. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of nave

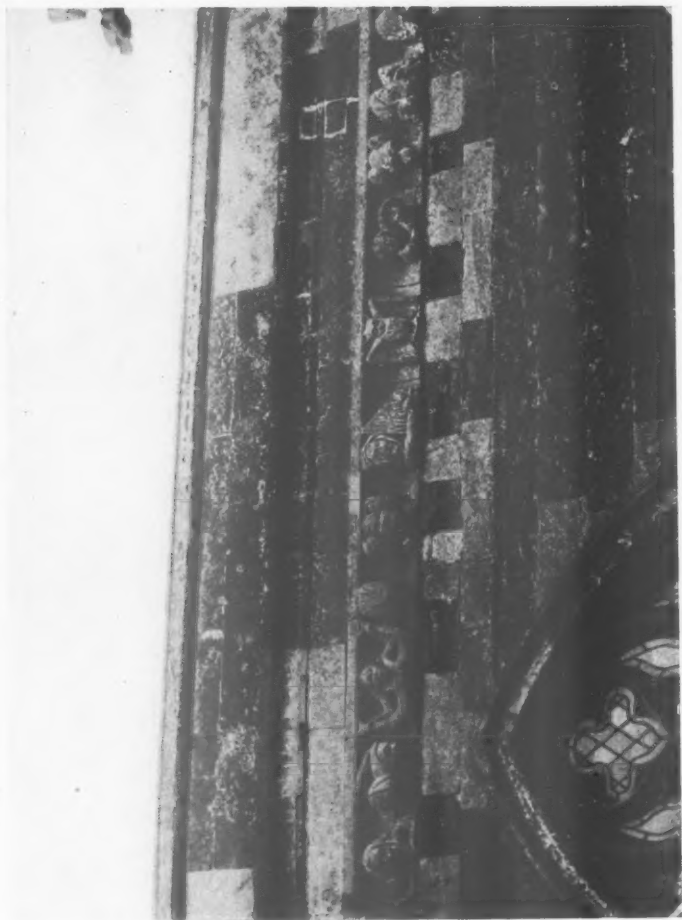


FIG. 13. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of north aisle

FIG. 13. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of north aisle



FIG. 14. Adderbury church: cornice on north side of north aisle



Fig. 45. Atlit stone carving, eastern side of north side.



FIG. 16. Adderbury church: cornice on south side of south aisle



FIG. 17. Adderbury church: cornice on south side of south aisle

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The Sacro Catino at Genoa

By Sir MARTIN CONWAY, M.P., F.S.A.

[Read 22nd March 1923]

On the 15th July, 1099, Jerusalem was captured from the infidels by the knights and soldiers of the First Crusade. The decisive attack was delivered from a remarkable wooden tower, designed and constructed by Guglielmo Embriaco, commander of the Genoese. There were days and I dare say weeks of rejoicing by the victorious host, and then it began to melt away. The object of the crusade seemed to have been attained ; in batches large or small the crusaders returned to their homes by sea or by land. Thus when Baldwin became king of Jerusalem he had only three hundred horse and as many foot soldiers left to defend the city, and it must have fallen if the Saracens had delivered an attack. Just at this time, in the spring of 1101, a Genoese fleet of thirty-six galleys, six ships, and eight thousand fighting men, under the aforesaid Admiral Guglielmo Embriaco arrived at Jaffa. It will easily be understood that the crusade itself and the consequent settlement of parts of Palestine and Syria by European immigrants had created a considerable opportunity for trade between the Levant and Italy. Venice had already a strong position at Constantinople, and practically controlled the trade from that capital. The Pisans had made good their position at Antioch and thereabouts. The Genoese realized that, if a share of this lucrative trade was to be theirs, it behoved them to bestir themselves and obtain privileges for the South.

Baldwin was quick to avail himself of the opportunity which the arrival of the Genoa fleet gave him. He hastened down, with banners and trumpets and whatever of pageantry he could arrange, to receive Embriaco and his men. They hauled their ships ashore and accompanied Baldwin back to Jerusalem, arriving just in time for the great ceremony of Easter Eve, when the miraculous fire used to descend from heaven and light the lamps of the Holy Sepulchre. All crowded within the church and the offices were sung, but, alas ! the fire did not descend. The chronicler, Fulcher of Chartres, who possessed many of the characteristics of the modern yellow journalist, describes at great

length how the passion of the congregation rose, how the Latins sang their offices in alternation with the Greeks, how they prayed and wept hour after hour, shouting 'Kyrie Eleison' in hysterical chorus, but with no result. Thinking that their sins might be the cause of this failure, each man confessed his faults aloud, promising amendment; enemies were reconciled to one another; but the hours passed and nothing happened. At night the church was entirely cleared of people, in case some special sinner might have been the cause of the failure. Early in the morning there was a naked foot procession to the Temple, with prayers and a sermon. Then they returned to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the patriarch and the Roman legate entered the cave once and again. At last on the third visit they found a lamp alight; presently other lamps in the church itself miraculously glowed and finally burst into flame. The thousands of people crowded about, lit their candles from the flames and from one another, and a wild paroxysm of joy replaced the weeping of the night. Easter mass was celebrated with enormous enthusiasm, and the day closed with banquets and festivities.

After visiting the Jordan the Genoese returned to Jaffa accompanied by Baldwin, and there a treaty was made by which the Genoese bound themselves to remain and assist the king, in return for which help they were to receive a third of all the booty which might be captured and a quarter for their own property of every town that was taken. They were also to be free of tolls. The crusaders forthwith took the initiative, and after capturing a place of minor importance laid siege to Caesarea. The governor of that city sent to ask why, if they professed the Christian faith, they came to steal what belonged to others and to slay. It was a difficult question to answer, but the patriarch made shift to reply that the whole land belonged to St. Peter and that he and his host were St. Peter's representatives demanding only what ought to be theirs. The siege was pressed with vigour, and presently the town was stormed and a horrible slaughter followed. Most of the notables took refuge in the principal mosque, which stood upon a height and had originally been a temple built by Herod. The crusaders burst in the doors and killed all the refugees.

'In this temple', says William of Tyre, 'there was found a very beautiful green vase made in the form of a patena. The Genoese believed that this vase was of emerald. They took it in the division of the spoil at the value of a large sum of money, and they have consecrated it in their church (that is to say the cathedral of Genoa) as its most beautiful ornament. They are still

wont to show it as a marvel to personages of distinction who visit their city, and they always try to make them believe that this vase is truly an emerald because the colour seems to indicate it.' It is a curious thing that Cafari, a Genoese chronicler, who went himself on the First Crusade, though he describes at length the capture of Caesarea, omits all mention of the vase. The same is true of the gossiping Fulcher of Chartres. At all events Embriaco presented the vase to Genoa as a thing of great price, and the Genoese were immensely proud of it and never ceased to maintain that it was the largest emerald in the world. They called it the Sacro Catino. A few years previously they had obtained the relics of John the Baptist and built a chapel for them in their cathedral. The vase was preserved in this chapel. That is probably why they came to think that it was the charger in which the head of John the Baptist had been carried. Certain they were that it must have been a very wonderful sacred object. Some said it was the Holy Grail, some that it was one of the gifts from Solomon to the queen of Sheba, or that it was the dish in which the Paschal Lamb had been served at the Last Supper, or the vessel in which Joseph of Arimathaea had received the Holy Blood; some thought that it was all of these. Strenuous rules were made that no foreigner, under any circumstances, should be allowed to touch it, and that any one who tried to find out of what material it was made, should be punished with fine, imprisonment, or even death.

Obviously so considerable a relic in so important a cathedral would not fail to arouse much attention throughout medieval days. Thus when Louis XII of France was at Genoa in 1502 the canons of the cathedral are recorded to have shown him the Holy Grail after mass had been sung. It was also shown to the Emperor Charles V, and in order to convince him that it was of emerald a lapidary was sent for who chipped off a fragment from one of the handles by the evidence of which he professed himself satisfied. I am told that the fracture is still identifiable. The great relic, save on certain anniversaries when it was displayed in state, was only privately shown to very distinguished visitors, and then with much ceremony and after a decree of the Senate or by special intervention of the Doge. The greatest difficulty is still placed in the way of ordinary sightseers.

After the Renaissance, when the spirit of inquiry awoke, antiquaries began to look about them, and none was more persistent in his researches in connexion with ancient vessels than the Provençal antiquary Peiresc. He had friends all over western Europe with whom he corresponded and to whom he was con-

tinually applying for information. Among them was the painter Rubens. He secured with Rubens's help, though surely not from his hand, a coloured drawing of the bowl which can still be seen among Peiresc's papers in the print department of the Paris National Library (pl. XV, 1). The prestige of the bowl was great enough in the days of Napoleon for it to have been one of the many precious objects which were brought to Paris and exhibited in the Cabinet des Antiques. After the peace, when these objects were returned to their original owners, the bowl was sent to Genoa, but it was so badly packed that it got broken on the way. The fracture proved beyond dispute that the bowl was merely of glass. The broken pieces were put together again in 1827 and mounted in a gold and silver-gilt rim and a base upon feet disguising the form of the bowl (pl. XV, 2). This mount has since been removed and the fragments are held together by a wire netting.

It is a remarkable fact that so eminent a relic and so rare a work of antiquity as this glass at Genoa should never yet have been truthfully depicted. Various representations of it beside Peiresc's exist, differing fundamentally one from another, so that it is impossible from them to discover what is the actual form of the thing, nor has any one recorded its dimensions. The earliest representation of it is Peiresc's aforesaid drawing of approximately true dimensions, but incorrect in the disposition of the handles. C. G. Ratti's guide-book to Genoa (Genoa, 1780) contains an elaborately engraved plate showing the bowl from three points of view, but turning it inside out, putting the decoration on the exterior which is in fact on the interior, and showing it as a rather deep, six-sided cup. Moreover, it depicts the handles of an altogether false form, and attaches them to the decorated face of the cup, which is in fact the inside. A book entitled *Nouvelle Description des Trésors de Gênes* (Genoa 1823), an example of which is in the library of the Victoria and Albert Museum, shows us a vase approximately in the form of Peiresc's but with handles like Ratti's. Kisa in his comprehensive work, *Das Glas im Altertume* (vol. i, p. 67, fig. 33), gives an outline of it wholly different from all the others and equally incorrect. I might cite yet other divergent representations.

When it was announced that a Congress was to be held at Genoa I thought that the opportunity had come to obtain some accurate information about the relic. I accordingly asked Lord Curzon to interest himself in the matter and obtained his cordial assent. Unfortunately ill-health kept him at home. I therefore approached Mr. Lloyd George, and he readily undertook to act on my behalf. He obtained for his secretary, Mr. Sylvester, all



FIG. 1. The Sacro Catino: from a drawing in Collection Peiresc

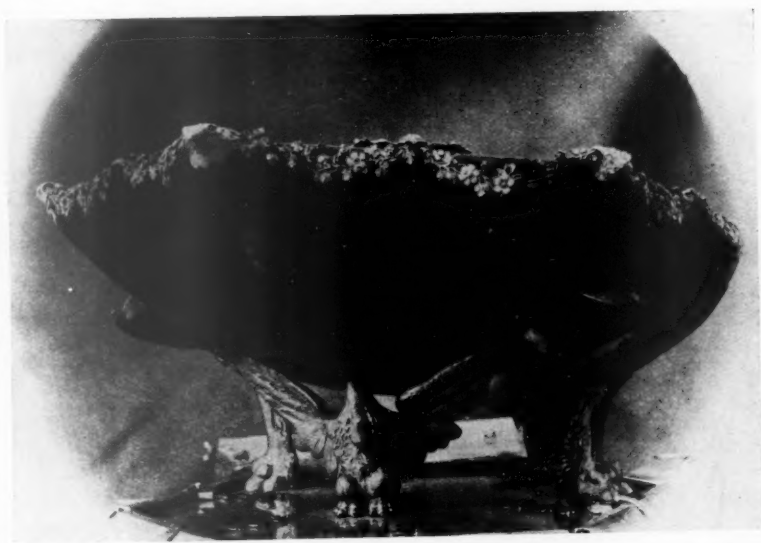


FIG. 2. The Sacro Catino: as mounted in 1827

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kinds of permissions to inspect the treasury of the cathedral and to take photographs. Armed with orders of the most formal character from both the ecclesiastical and civil authorities he went to the cathedral and there met with many difficulties. His perseverance, however, was finally rewarded, and after four hours of insistence the doors of the treasury-safe were opened and he was able to see the Sacro Catino on a high shelf, but not to touch it or have its position altered. He could not take its dimensions nor examine the form of the profile of the vase nor obtain any view of the handles. He took two photographs of it from different angles (pl. XVI) and he also brought away two other photographs which were given to him by the authorities.

The large official photographs show the vase in its nineteenth-century mount, approximately full size. The form of the base is plainly visible in one, and the form of one of the handles in both. The second handle is obscurely rendered in one of the photographs. Old published accounts state that one of the handles is in the rough, unfinished. It is a pity that none of the photographs enables us to verify this statement, nor do they show the fracture made for Charles V.

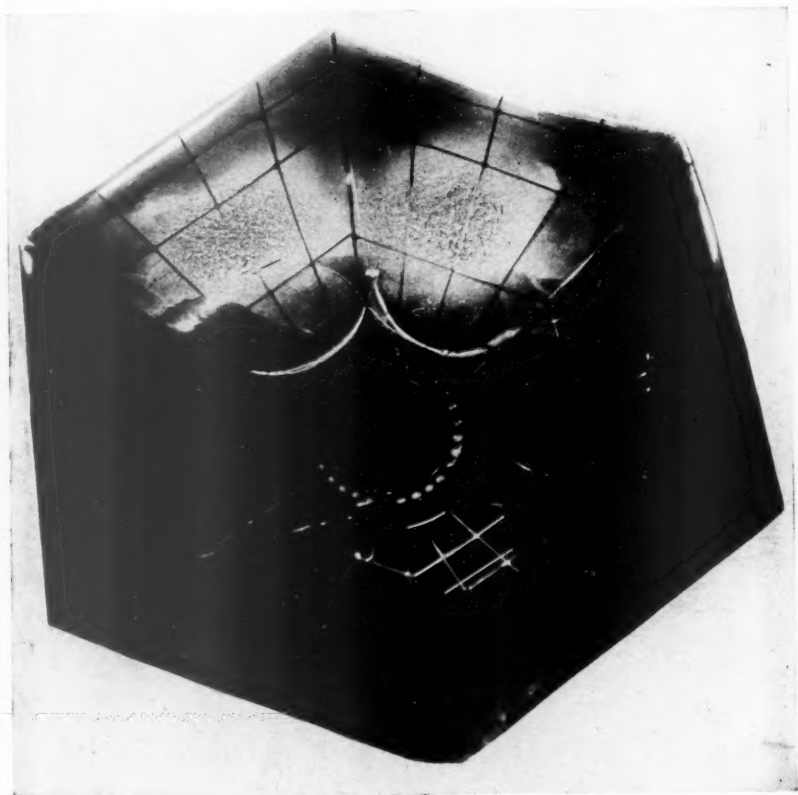
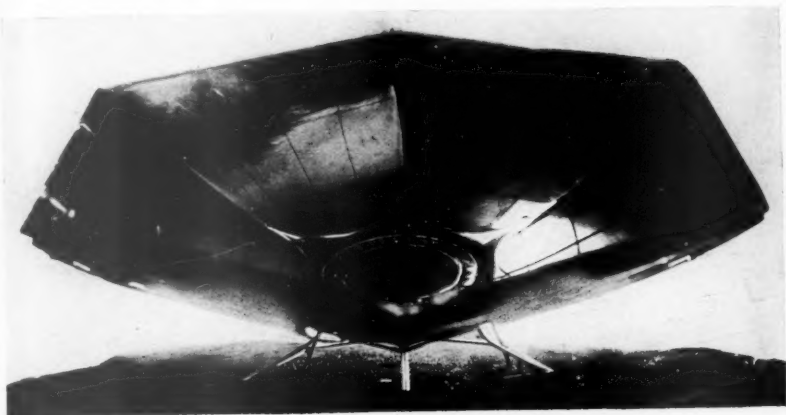
Mr. Sylvester's photographs show the bowl in its present state with the nineteenth-century mount removed. The wire net that now holds the pieces together is visible through the glass and makes very evident a ragged hole resulting from the French fracture. In two photographs a handle seen through the body of the glass appears rather like a small handle on the upper surface. The cause of this peculiar form remains obscure but would no doubt easily be solved on the spot. It accounts for the queer little handles that appear in Ratti's engraving as attached on the same side as the decoration. The decoration is plainly visible in Mr. Sylvester's photographs, which show it to be correctly depicted in the engraving. It is cut in relief on the inside of the bowl. As the Peiresc drawing and the two large photographs are, as nearly as I can judge, of the same size I conclude that they are of the size of the original, and this is Mr. Sylvester's impression. The following questions still remain to be answered :

1. What are the dimensions of the bowl ?
2. What is its thickness ?
3. What are the detailed forms of the two handles, and their sizes ?
4. How do the queer little shapes like small handles arise which are seen inside the bowl ?
5. What is the quality of the glass and with what kind of tool was it shaped ?

It is to be hoped that the Italian authorities will no longer hide this interesting antique object from the research of students, and that they will at an early date cause a proper publication of it to be issued. Pending such action my incomplete notes may be of a passing interest.

The origin and date of this bowl have been the subject of much discussion, there being in fact no other known example of like facture. In the cathedral treasury at Monza is a cup of blue transparent substance, which in old days was said to be of sapphire, as the Genoa vase of emerald. The Monza cup belonged to the Lombard Queen Theodelinda and was presented by her to the cathedral. Other glasses of similar character are in the treasury of Castel Trosino, and examples more or less of the same class are at Naples (from Pompeii), in the treasury of St. Mark at Venice, and in the Palazzo at Genoa. There is no external evidence or record to throw light upon the origin of any of these beautiful glasses. They have commonly been called Byzantine, but known glasses of Byzantine date do not resemble them. Nor do glasses of Imperial Roman manufacture fall into the same class with these. The Genoa glass is thick, transparent, and rich in colour. It is wrought and polished with a gem-cutter's wheel. Far back in the days of the Middle Empire of ancient Egypt glass was made. We possess many thick-sided little flasks which date from the Eighteenth Dynasty down to Ptolemaic times; but they are not transparent: they are not blown, but moulded on a core. It is most likely that the Genoa glass is a late and highly developed example of glass made according to this ancient tradition. The place of origin would thus perhaps be Alexandria and the date Hellenistic. All the decorative arts reached in Alexandria a higher perfection than anywhere else in Hellenistic days. There the old traditions of Egyptian craftsmanship were not merely maintained but some of them carried on with increase of technical skill. Till a better suggestion is made we may be content to regard the Genoa bowl as an example of the best work of its kind produced in the Levant in the centuries immediately preceding Augustus.

The vase was not Embriaco's only gift to the city of Genoa. Already in 1298 he had removed twelve polished marble columns of divers colours from what was believed to be the palace of Judas Maccabaeus. In an obscure corner of Genoa the traveller may to-day discover the church of Santa Maria di Castello occupying the site of the ancient castle. A tower near by is all that remains of Embriaco's palace. The church was built in his day and still contains ten polished marble antique columns which no



The Sacro Catino, from photographs taken by Mr. Sylvester

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doubt are some of the dozen brought by Embriaco from Jerusalem. We may conclude that he caused them to be set up in the church in which he must often have worshipped.

It is hard for us to re-create the emotions which such relics, newly fetched from the Holy Land, called forth in folk of the days of the First Crusade, when all Christendom thrilled with a passion of desire to win back from infidel hands the sacred city of the Crucifixion, and rejoiced over that accomplishment with a wild joy in which a truly religious element found no small part. Of that passion and that joy the Sacro Catino remains a small but precious monument. Whosoever can realize all that it meant to our ancestors, just emerging from the dark ages into the light of medieval idealism, will not be able himself to regard it without emotion.

NOTE.—Since writing the above I was informed in Palestine that fragments, described as lumps, of green glass have been found on the coast of Syria, but I had no time to pursue the inquiry thus suggested.

DISCUSSION

Mr. DALTON regarded the paper as one more instance of Sir Martin's pertinacity and success in his search for medieval treasures. The attribution to Alexandria seemed probable, because that city was known to have developed the art of glass-making to a high degree of perfection in Hellenistic times. Various examples of fine green glass, presumed to be of Alexandrian origin, were in existence. In the British Museum was a boat-shaped glass vessel from Pompeii that might match the green colour of the *Catino*; and in the monastery of Reichenau on Lake Constance there was an ancient piece of emerald glass which a modern writer had sought to connect with the Pharos of Alexandria. Other instances of fine green glass probably made at Alexandria were mentioned by historians; thus Cedrenus recorded that a statue of Minerva in emerald glass was sent from Egypt to Constantinople in the time of Theodosius.

Mr. FRESHFIELD had seen the Genoa cup on many occasions during the last twenty-five years and had handled it on two occasions, thanks to his long friendship with the treasurer of that city. As a slight return he had had photographs made, which were at present shown side by side with the *Catino*. He recollected the bowl as of a brilliant green, with rough handles, and badly broken; and had classed it as Sassanian or Egyptian. There was a parallel case at Valencia in Spain, and he had taken nine years to obtain photographs of two onyx bowls joined together, that were closely guarded in the cathedral there, and seemed to bear an Aramaic inscription. They were said to have been

given to the cathedral by Alfonso V, king of Spain, but he had failed to identify the donor.

Rev. R. U. POTTS had seen the Genoa cup on Maundy Thursday 1889, and had experienced the same difficulties. It resembled a flat saucer, but he could not remember the details of the handles. He was told it was the cup in which our Lord dipped the sop and further that it was given by the queen of Sheba to Solomon and had remained in the possession of the royal family till the time of Christ. It stood on a gilt base with legs, and was too heavy for a paten: the colour was green and the surface rather rough.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. C. L. Kingsford) said Sir Martin was highly successful in tracking down medieval antiquities and knew how to give an interesting account of them when found. The Society was glad to have details of the Genoese *Catino* and felt that the author had done his utmost to collect all the facts about it.

Sir MARTIN CONWAY replied that it would be most desirable to publish Mr. Freshfield's photographs of the Valencia bowls along with the other evidence.

Ancient Carving from Sussex

By J. E. COUCHMAN, F.S.A.

THE Dolmen goddess, who is represented in somewhat varying forms on the statue-menhirs of France, is of doubtful origin. M. Salomon Reinach suggests the western world: M. Déchelette, in his *Manuel d'Archéologie*, favours the eastern, and says that as the cult becomes more sporadic the farther it spreads from the regions of the Mediterranean, so should its origin be sought in a region neighbouring the Aegean littoral, or at least further south than France; he refers to finds of Sir Arthur Evans in Crete, and Dr. Schliemann at Hissarlik. M. Louis Siret would persuade us that the earliest and less distinct figures on the stones represent but primitive symbols of the deified elements.

Whatever may have been the origin of this cult, it seems fairly clear that when the neolithic people introduced it into southern Gaul, the sculptures had become anthropomorphic; in many of the illustrations the mammae are represented, and some bear the triangle, with the point generally downwards, which was a genital symbol at a much earlier date in Egypt, as evidenced by some little Egyptian statuettes of ivory found at Saoniyeh, and said to be of the second dynasty.

The spread of the cult was through the departments of Hérault, Gard, Aveyron, and Tarn, thence on to the valleys of the Marne, Seine, and Oise. With one exception in the Plateau de Ger (Gascony), where a dolmen was discovered of the Hallstatt period, the cult appears to have been of comparatively short duration in southern Gaul, as not a trace of it is to be found there of late Bronze Age, Hallstatt, or La Tène periods. It is found in Liguria in Italy and in south Brittany.

This goddess was guardian of the dead. The carving is always at the entrance to the covered grave, and in a great number of dolmens a hearth below the figure denotes some ceremonial. Déchelette says the idol was the personification of maternity and the prototype of the mother-goddesses so popular in all the ancient world; and although the primitive pantheon comprised more than one such divinity, it was without doubt to the feminine idol that preference was given for the protection of the sepulchre.

The carvings or incisions on the early stones are almost restricted to two curved eyebrows joining, and two eyes; this *motif* formed the decoration on many pieces of continental pottery, and on one relic only in England (a chalk drum, fig. 86 in the *Bronze Age Guide*, British Museum). Later carvings in quite low relief showed eyebrows, eyes, nose, mouth, hands, and sometimes



Ancient carving from Sussex.

feet with five digits each, occasionally a cord round the waist, always following the same prototype. The cult lasted into the Christian Era, a date which is not inconsistent with the style of the Sussex carving. The most remarkable of all the statue-menhirs is that of St. Martin's, Guernsey. M. Déchelette expressed surprise that although these objects are to be traced from Asia Minor to the British Isles, yet this divinity is wanting in England, a region abounding in other megaliths. Had this great scholar, whose memory we all revere, been spared till to-day he would have learned that England had a goddess, here illustrated.

This carved stone was found in a peat bog, about 11 ft. below the surface, near Piltown, Sussex. It belongs to Mrs. Anderson, late of Horsted Keynes, who kindly drew my attention to it. It is 18 in. in height and about 22 in. in width: the carved face occupies nearly the whole height of the stone. The mouth is rather more than 4 in. long, and the eye about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, these measurements being almost identical with those of the figure on the second capstone of the dolmen of Déhus, Guernsey; the face perhaps resembles that of the statue-menhir at St. Martin's, Guernsey, more than any other, and of this it is almost a counterpart.

M. Reinach considers the carving Celtic or Romano-British; but Col. T. W. M. de Guérin prefers the period of La Tène and says that the cult of the divinity represented by these sculptured figures lasted for long ages; he refers to the one at St. Mary du Castel, Guernsey, which was found buried below the pavement of the chancel of the church. In his opinion it must have been still an object of worship on the introduction of Christianity into Guernsey in the sixth century, when it was evidently thrown down and buried beneath the sanctuary of the new faith, erected undoubtedly on the site of the old heathen place of worship. These ideas are corroborated by M. Ulysse Dumas, who describes crosses at Uzès, Gard, carved on these statue-menhirs, and suggests they were added by Christians; crosses are also found on stones at Collorgues, Castelnau Valence, and Foissac. There is room for conjecture that these people believed in immortality, as the inner stones of these dolmens sometimes have holes bored through them, presumably for the escape of the soul.

The Sussex carving seemed worth putting on record even if its period and history are obscure. I am indebted to Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. T. D. Kendrick of the British Museum for assistance and references.

Further Roman Finds in Kent

By W. WHITING

(I) DISCOVERIES AT MINSTER, THANET

SOME few hundred yards west of Minster church there is a small farm known as 'Watchester', a name which is significant and suggests the place has a Roman origin. Standing there and looking south over the flat expanse of the Minster Marshes, one can well imagine it the landing-place of vessels when the area was covered by the sea. Northwards from this village the road leading to Birchington is doubtless also Roman; almost at the top of the first hill, in digging graves in the modern cemetery, many fragments and complete vessels of pottery have for some years past been unearthed.

Thanks are due to Mr. T. R. Hodges, of Ramsgate, for calling attention to this fact; to the Rev. W. G. Boyd, of Minster, for permission to take and reproduce the photographs of two groups recently brought to light; and to Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., who has lately examined them and furnishes the following particulars. It is regretted that the exigencies of space will not permit publication of all the voluminous details and references which this kindly expert has supplied; important points only can be briefly summarized, but grateful and full acknowledgement must be accorded to him for his generous assistance, not only regarding this Minster pottery, but also in dating many other groups which it has been the writer's good fortune to discover and record.

Group A.

Carinated cinerary urn, containing fragments of calcined human bones, 8 in. diameter, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; rim $5\frac{5}{8}$ in., base $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter.

Carinated beaker, grey ware with black spots; $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. diameter, 4 in. high; rim $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., base $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter.

These two vessels are of Belgic origin, the shape dating from the middle of the first century B.C., but lasting down to the middle of the second century A.D.

Bowl or platter, grey ware, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter, also a Belgic type of vessel.

One-handed flagon of ordinary tile-red clay, of Roman character,

7 in. high, dated about the end of the first or beginning of the second century.

Group B.

Cinerary urn, containing calcined human bones, 7 in. diameter, 10 in. high. Like the carinated cups and beakers, this is one



FIG. 1. Pottery from Minster, Thanet.

of the 'clue types' for tracing the distribution of the Belgic tribes in Britain.

Olla-shaped beaker of ordinary Belgic pattern, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, 3 in. high.

Bowl of Terra Sigillata ware, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter. Form 18 Drag.; potter's stamp, SECUNDI. This name occurs at La Graufesenque and Lezoux, and belongs to a potter who was at work before A.D. 70. It gives an approximate date for the grave deposit.

Tall, pear-shaped, one-handed flagon of tile-red clay; $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, 11 in. high; the second half of first century.

(2) DISCOVERIES AT FORD, NEAR RECVLVER

Dr. T. Armstrong Bowes, M.A., of Herne Bay, kindly supplies the photographs and following particulars of five burials disturbed in a gravel pit abutting on the road to Canterbury, about three miles from Reculver. They were found in an area of about 40 yards square, on the right-hand side at top of the hill, westward after passing Ford.

Group C.

Cinerary urn, dark grey clay stained brown, 14 in. diameter, 14 in. high. Contained calcined bones, fragments of pottery not portions of the urn itself, portions of two iron nails, a neolithic flint scraper, and a piece of greenish tinted glass, slightly concave, about 0.03 in. thick, 1.25 in. diameter, trimmed into rough circular shape by nine tangential cuts.

Bottle, smooth grey ware, 4 in. diameter, 7 in. high.

Bowl of Terra Sigillata ware, form 79, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, no potter's stamp.

Beaker of very fine thin grey clay, about 0.09 in. thick, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, decorated outside with oblique parallel scratches.

The photograph shows the above pottery arranged as found; the vessels were not touching each other, and the top of the urn, which was upright in the earth, was $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the surface.

Group D.

Cinerary urn, containing bones and portions of two iron nails, grey clay, 8 in. diameter, 12 in. high.

One-handed flagon, red ware, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. The handle is plain, not ribbed, and the neck will admit the tip of one's finger.

Dish or platter, dark grey ware, 7 in. diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

Olla-shaped beaker, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high.

In this instance also the four pieces of pottery were a few inches apart, but the urn was lying on its side.

The pottery of the other burials comprised :—

Three urns, similar in type to the one in Group C, of about the same size and shape, one recovered measuring 11 in. diameter and $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. high.

Bowl of Terra Sigillata ware, form 31 Drag., $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, stamped with the name of CVNISSA, a potter who is thought to have worked at Lezoux during the second century.

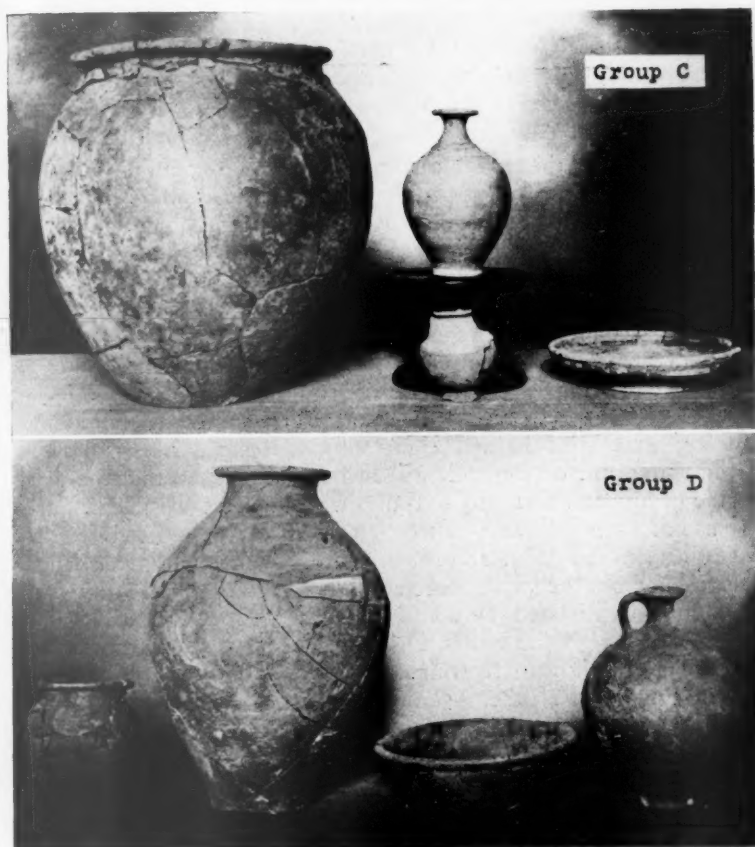


FIG. 2. Pottery from Ford, near Reculver.

Among other fragments was a portion of another bowl similar to the last but with the stamp AISTIVI.M. Aestivus worked at Lezoux about A.D. 150; from these names the date of these burials can be fixed, and the type of the pottery generally would not be at variance with this period.

The Age and Origin of the Wansdyke

By A. D. PASSMORE

A STUDY of this great earthwork proves that at some period of our history a resident people or a retiring nation wished to cut off the whole of south-west England from a northern enemy. To accomplish this purpose a huge bank with its ditch to the north was carried from near Portishead in Somerset right across Wiltshire, ending somewhere near Andover (Hants), between which place and the sea the low-lying watery valleys of the Anton and Test would in themselves be sufficient protection without an earthwork: thus the whole of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset, together with parts of Wilts, Somerset, and Hampshire, were shut in and completely protected. After drawing the above line on a map it will at once be noticed that the usual rule of human effort—to do things with the least possible labour—has not been followed, as the left flank of the dyke, instead of resting on the Avon at or near Bath, has been at great labour carried across the stony Somerset hills to the open sea: this extra length was dictated by some powerful reason, the explanation being (as I read the evidence) that the enemy was in command of a fleet of small boats by which they could at any time land on the southern bank of the Avon (the Somerset shore). To guard against this the dyke was built south of and above the Avon valley: we may suppose also that the invaders were without boats large enough to face the open sea or that the inhabitants of the Somerset and Devon shores were numerous or brave enough to defend themselves. A parallel case is the continuation of the Roman wall: instead of ending at the head of the Solway Firth it is carried some miles along the southern shore. Another peculiarity of the Wansdyke has puzzled many writers. It runs straight along the Roman road from Bath to a point south-west of Avebury (Wilts), then leaves it to follow an exceedingly tortuous course over the high downs. This change of character has been attributed to construction by different nations. Had these various writers left their studies and walked along the earthwork it would have at once been obvious to them that it merely departs from a straight line to adapt itself to the ground.

The builders required a slope in front of their rampart to the north so as always to have an attacking enemy at a disadvantage: instead of crossing a valley the dyke goes round the head of it, hence the winding course. Still another peculiarity is that in passing through Marlborough Forest (Wilts) it becomes very weak, so much so that there is considerable controversy as to its exact line. From geological considerations it is highly probable that this forest was in existence in Roman and earlier times, and the smallness of the dyke at this section is explained by a passage in Caesar (*De Bello Gallico*, ii, 17).

The Nervii to prevent inroads 'cut into young saplings and bent them over, and thus by the thick horizontal growth of boughs, and by intertwining with them brambles and thorns' made a wall-like hedge 'which not only could not be penetrated but not even be seen through.' [*Loeb Classics Translation.*]

A further explanation of this part of the line is as follows: the monk of St. Gall (ninth century) describes a wall made by the Avars in Hungary as of 'stems of oak, beech, or fir, 20 feet high and the same broad, filled in with stones and chalk and covered with turf; between the turves bushes were planted and lopped into shape'. The dyke at this point, being therefore made of timber (mainly), would rapidly decay, and the disappearance of the wood from that cause would liberate the earth filling which, sinking down, would of itself form the small bank seen to-day.

Wansdyke as excavated by Pitt-Rivers was pronounced to be late or post-Roman. Had it been Roman some mention would have been made of it by the later Roman historians, thus we get as its earliest date the beginning of the fifth century. It cannot be much later or the Saxon records would have described its construction.

This leaves a date between A.D. 400 and 500.

The existing records of that time rightly interpreted (as it appears to me) contain a distinct reference to Wansdyke hitherto overlooked. The Romans having departed, in the words of the early historians, 'the country was swept by the Picts from the north and the Scots from the west'. On this presumption, it may be taken for granted that the line of Hadrian's Wall had been forced and that nearly the whole country was invaded. The result of this barbaric inroad is seen to-day in excavated Roman houses, which mostly show traces of fire, and also in the partial blocking of gateways by rough masonry of a non-Roman character. These signs are usually attributed to the Saxon advance, but are undoubtedly earlier. Another result of the invasion was a piteous

appeal to the Romans ; the legions return, drive back the invaders, and before their final departure advise and see completed, as we are informed by Gildas '*quia vulgo irrationabili absque rectore factus non tam lapidibus quam cespitibus non profuit*', a wall from sea to sea : this turf wall must be Wansdyke. If the Romans had driven the Picts and Scots clean out of the country they would have instructed the Britons to repair the wall of Hadrian and not to construct a fresh one ; also their fleet of transports would have followed their advance to the northern ports, but we are told that the fleet waited on the southern coast. I take Gildas to be a true historian, and following him would reconstruct the history of the early fifth century as follows.

The Romans having left for Gaul, Britain was invaded from the north and west ; the Roman wall was forced and all Roman posts burnt. Farther south the invasion was anticipated by the partial walling-up of the gateways of stations and towns : the Britons were gradually driven back almost to the south coast when a Roman force returned (probably heavily paid) to help repel the invader. Landing on the south coast and joining the local forces they drove the enemy back almost to the Thames. Content with this and under Roman advice, they constructed the Wansdyke from the head of a natural barrier (extending from the sea to Andover) to the Severn sea, with its western end drawn back along the Somerset hills to guard that part against the fleet of small boats which we are told were used by the Scots : after this the Romans departed, leaving the Britons safe behind their new defences. In renewed fighting the line seems to have been forced and a temporary retirement made to the South Wilts dykes. Parts of the 'old ditch' north-east of Warminster and twelve miles south of Wansdyke afford us a clue to the method of construction and show the haste in which the work was undertaken : here we see a line of pits and hollows running across the downs, evidently the remains of individual or small party labour. For some reason the work was abandoned half-finished, leaving us a valuable lesson in early construction. Later the enemy, weary of constant warfare against an opponent now inured to war, retired to the north and west, leaving a self-reliant and strong nation under kings who held the land till the coming of the Saxons. If I am correct in the above view the Wansdyke must be now taken as an historical monument constructed in the first quarter of the fifth century. Finally, Gildas should be read in this connexion, and it should be remembered that the whole of the modern literature on this subject has been written by authors who probably never heard of Wansdyke, which till lately had merely a local reputation ; hence

the turf wall of Gildas has been confused with Hadrian's vallum of the northern counties.

A search in the smaller chronicles might possibly strengthen the above evidence: the writer willingly hands over the quest to others with greater leisure and knowledge than himself.¹

¹ Since the above paper was written, Mr. Albany Major has excavated the ground immediately east of where the Wansdyke suddenly ends, near New Buildings, west of Savernake Forest. I had on purely theoretical grounds concluded that the dyke was not carried through the forest on the same scale as outside: his digging proves this view to be correct as he found only traces of a small ditch. He kindly allows me to add this note.

Fourth Report on the Excavations at Stonehenge

(June to November, 1922)

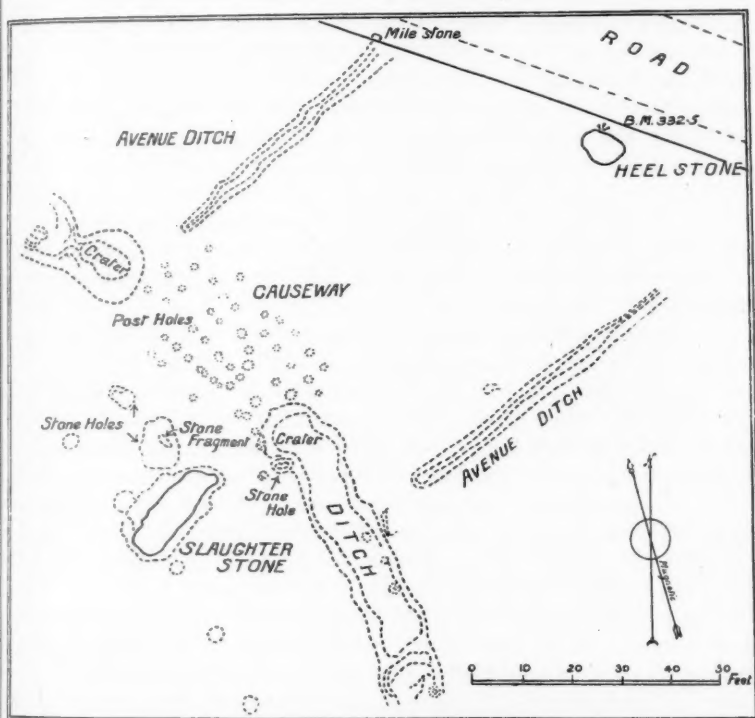
By Lt.-Col. W. HAWLEY, F.S.A.

[Read 19th April 1922]

At the time when I presented my last report the excavation of the ditch had nearly reached a point where the avenue approaches it. In anticipation of our arrival at this position the top of the counterscarp had been laid bare for a width of 2 ft. in order that a good view of the avenue end, both in plan and section, might be obtained. The details shown were, however, disappointing, for when the south-east trench of the avenue appeared it presented an insignificant-looking, angular section in the bank about 18 in. deep and 3 ft. wide in top measurement, the apex of the angle cutting a groove in the solid chalk below. Where the extremity of the groove approached the ditch it ended at 8 in. from the side, leaving a ridge of undisturbed chalk, and indicating that the ditch was of earlier construction. The contents of the ditch showed that there had been no attempt to carry the avenue across it, nor was there any sign of it on the opposite side. The avenue bank was barely discernible and it is rather doubtful if it came quite to the edge of the ditch. It gave the impression that when making it the builders allowed their work to fade out as they approached the edge. The ditch continued an unaltered course independently of the proximity of the avenue.

In the previous ditch excavations there had been a fairly uniform deposit of silt below the top rubble layer, but in the present instance it was different. The sides were steeper, and the bottom wider and flat. The rubble layer on the top, containing Stonehenge chips, etc., was still present and very definite, but under it, instead of silt, there was clean white chalk which had been brought from elsewhere and cast into the ditch. Some of this chalk had been bruised and crushed to a fine consistency, and had become set into masses so extremely hard that they could only be removed by undercutting the softer material below them and breaking the substance into blocks. They gave the idea of the chalk having been wet when cast into the ditch.

The top rubble layer was continued across the ditch, both upon escarp and counterscarp. Besides the stone chips in it, there were a good many pieces of foot-worn pottery of the Bronze Age and Roman period, a fragment of a small bronze chisel $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in square thickness, a plain bronze open ring, possibly of the Roman period, and a small worn coin of Constans.



Stonehenge: Plan showing excavation of ditch and causeway.

Objects in the silt, hitherto so scarce, began to increase and were chiefly bone fragments, usually occurring singly, but sometimes in small groups. There were also a small horn core of a young bison and two roughly round objects of cut chalk, perhaps intended for balls. Soon a slight depression of the ditch floor was reached showing traces of fire. Here there were more animal bones, amongst them several vertebrae, which, although very large, belonged to a young animal, with the epiphyses detached from the main portion of the bone; also part of a pig's

jaw with two very large teeth and an antler of a roebuck, the first yet found. There were a good many flint flakes in a foot of dirty soil at the bottom, and with them one or two very rough implements, including a scraper.

Where the depression in the ditch occurred, the sides of the escarp and counterscarp had been cut to form a crater-shaped place entered from the part of the ditch just excavated. At the extremity of the west wing of the crater there was a large hole in the escarp bank, a portion of it being exposed in the side. Examination proved it to be a stone hole with a depth of 4 ft. 3 in. from the surface to the bottom, of which 3 ft. were in solid chalk, where the maximum width was 42 in. and the minimum width 36 in. It was filled with white chalky rubble, in which, at 30 in. to 35 in. from the surface, were bones of a young person about the age of eight or nine, consisting of fragments of ribs and femurs and bones of the lower extremities. The only other contents were four pieces of clean white sarsen near the bones, the biggest piece weighing two pounds.

The extraction of the stone had injured the top of the hole, but the lower part had escaped damage. It is possible that there was a similar stone at the opposite wing of the crater, as a cavity was noticeable there in the bank and a quantity of loose chalk had previously been noticed at that spot, perhaps the result of removing the stone. The crater was situated nearly opposite the centre of the avenue, and when about to proceed farther with the ditch excavation, we were stopped by a nearly perpendicular wall of solid chalk, 4 ft. 9 in. high, evidently a causeway across the ditch, the crater forming the south-east side of it.

Turf and rubble were removed along the line of the top of the causeway for a width of 5 ft., and when doing this six holes were discovered sunk in solid chalk, and a search revealed several others. Five of the holes were very carefully and symmetrically cut round, and of uniform calibre down to the bottom. They were about 15 in. wide and 24 in. deep and apparently made for holding posts. The sixth hole was larger and not quite so uniform in shape, and might have held a small stone.

I now made an excavation of the ditch on the opposite, or north-west, side, beginning in a line with the avenue trench, and I came at once upon the other side of the causeway. The extremities showed that the causeway occupied the north-west half of the avenue, proving it to be $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide. The humus layer above the north-west ditch was much the same as in other places, holding a few stone chips and fragments of pottery, but nothing else. Immediately below it was clean white chalk, evi-

dently cast in, which was very hard in the upper part but looser as it descended. There had been two distinct discharges of chalk. The upper layer was about 3 ft. thick and ended upon a dark stratum. Cremated remains in the white chalk were found about 38 in. from the surface and 15 in. from the side of the escarp. They were those of an adult and of a child, distinguished by the large bone fragments of the former and small bones and jaw of the latter, who might have been aged five or six years. They seem to have been placed there without ceremony or preparation, and, as they were in a compact mass, were perhaps contained in a bag of fabric or skin (of which nothing remained); otherwise they would have been dispersed. The stratum of dirty matter between the chalk deposits seemed to derive colour from wood ash, and contained many charred pieces of wood. This chalk had been thrown in from above, and took the same slightly curving slope as the loose chalk below it. Partly in the dark layer and partly in chalk above it were several fragments of human bones, including four pieces of skull and part of a jaw with two teeth. Associated with them were animal bones, including a large fragment of the skull with one horn core, and several vertebrae and other bones of an ox, bearing distinctive signs of being a young animal. These remains occupied an area of about 3 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and occurred at 42 in. to 48 in. below ground-level and amongst greyish dusty matter caused by decay of other bones. Near the spot were pieces of antlers and two decayed horn picks.

The lower layer of chalk contained nothing until it joined dirty soil, covering the bottom of the ditch to about a foot (more or less), and here seven horn picks were met with, parts of antlers and flint flakes, but no implements. There were indications of a fire on the bottom which had injured some of the antlers.

When the place had been emptied it could be seen that the ditch here took the shape of a large crater, or pit, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide at the top and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, and there can be little doubt it was a dwelling-pit. On the north-west side an opening 7 ft. wide communicated with another pit, or with the actual ditch. I passed the opening and excavated a portion of the place beyond, but I did not go far, for the more important work on the causeway demanded my attention. Sufficient was done, however, to ascertain that this pit was as wide and nearly as deep as the first one. Whether it was a dwelling-pit or only the ditch could not be definitely ascertained, but the appearance suggested another pit. The contents were in every way similar to those of the first pit, the two chalk layers and intervening dark stratum being repeated. Some pieces of chalk showed deep indentations made

by horn picks, and similar to marks which had been noticed in other places. The clean chalk probably came from some ancient excavation not yet discovered, or might indeed have been spoil from the building of Stonehenge. In any event it had been cast into the ditch when that was no longer required for protection.

Cremated bones were found dispersed in the upper chalk layer at about 28 in. below ground-level and 3 ft. from the escarp. They consisted of about a handful of ashes in a dusty mass and probably marked the spot where all the bones had been deposited. Several pieces of animal bone, a piece of human skull, and tines of horn were found at 32 in. below ground-level. The state of the dirty matter on the bottom coincided with that of the other pit, and there was a similar indication of fire. There were remains of many antlers and picks: how many I cannot say, as they had been burnt and the remains had decayed, but possibly there were eight or nine, and only one was recoverable. On the west side at the bottom could be seen a rough bench cut in solid chalk, still bearing traces of tool marks. The upper part was worn smooth and slightly indented by people sitting on it, and the bench seemed to extend into the part not yet excavated. Fires in pits of this sort were probably lighted for the sake of warmth rather than for cooking, as personal attention to cooking near a big fire would be unbearable in so confined a position. It may be that a fire was lighted during the day in cold weather and the ashes removed in the evening when the pit had become heated. Heather and skins could then be laid upon the floor and the heated pit (no doubt roofed over) would continue to give off warmth for the rest of the night. It is very unlikely that the people remained in the pit with the fire lighted, as it would have interfered with the inmates lying down with their feet to the centre, as they are likely to have done. Moreover, dense smoke would have been objectionable, and later the burning wood, becoming charcoal ashes, would give off carbonic oxide, which would have been distressing, or indeed even fatal. There was not a sign of pottery in either pit, and it seems hopeless to expect to find any. The occupants must have used wooden vessels or carried the water up here in skins.

The entire surface of the causeway was laid bare over an area $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 23 ft. wide. It was found denuded of much of the original covering, leaving but little soil over the solid chalk. This was especially so in the middle and north-west side where it had been worn down by a modern road; the wheel ruts were seen to be deeply cut in the solid chalk, appearing on the white surface

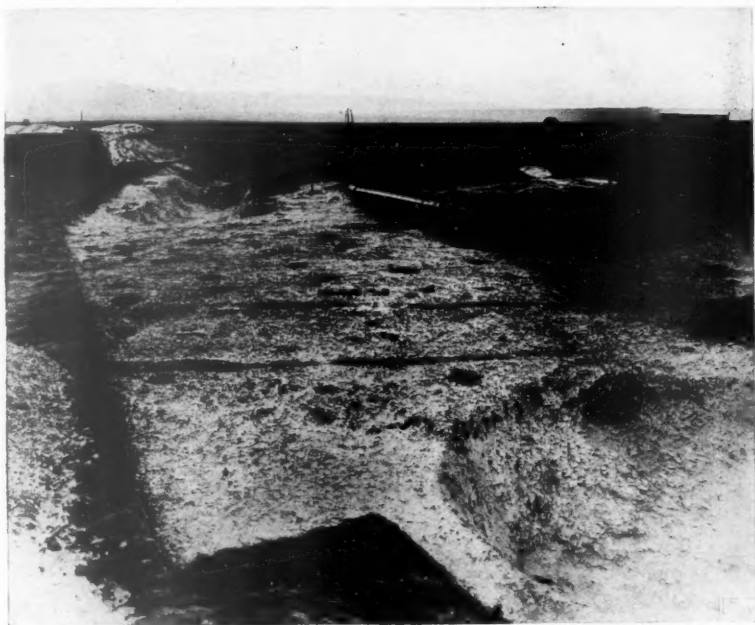


FIG. 1. Stonehenge: ditch and causeway showing post-holes and wheel tracks from S.



FIG. 2. Stonehenge: ditch and causeway showing post-holes from N.

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as lines of humus (pl. XVII). There was no sign of the north-west avenue trench, nor of the bank which should have been alongside it, and it is very doubtful if they were carried as far as this. Owing to this destruction, objects were almost absent, and a few stone chips and broken hammerstones only were found. The most remarkable feature of the causeway was the number of post-holes appearing in the surface (pl. XVII). They were a continuation of those mentioned before. Altogether, forty-six were discovered, those on the south-west side being in good condition, but on the opposite side some had been reduced to mere cups, owing to the road passing over them. They showed at the same time how much the surface had been worn away. The holes were arranged in a fairly definite order, and formed groups of parallel lines traversing the causeway towards the gap in the rampart forming the entrance, in front of which they stopped. How much farther the holes extend towards the Heel Stone will be ascertained by the work now in progress. The holes were mostly 12 in. to 15 in. in diameter, but there were certain others of 18 in. to 24 in. which appeared to pass diagonally through the rows of smaller holes in a line from one on the south-east escarp and might have held small stones. The holes contained dirty chalky matter and nothing else, with the exception of the one on the escarp, just mentioned, which contained a small collection of bones of a young animal and possibly those of a child, but they were too fragmentary to say for certain if this was so. Two of the holes were obliterated by some person digging between the second row and the Slaughter Stone, leaving a scar about 4 ft. wide and 8 in. deep. This was apparently done in Tudor times, as the cavity contained glazed pottery and bottle-glass characteristic of that period.

Afterwards an area 26 ft. by 18 ft. was excavated where the causeway becomes the passage-way through the entrance in the rampart. Thinking that there might have been a row of stones across the entrance when the Slaughter Stone stood upright, I searched and found the remains of one hole, but with difficulty, as the ground had been greatly disturbed. This disturbance may have been caused by traffic from an early date, and some of it was probably quite early, as the hollow, 2 ft. deep, had been repaired by throwing soil into it, and three horn picks in decayed condition were found resting on the solid chalk below it. Later destruction might have been caused by the passage of some of the stones of Stonehenge over it, but it is unlikely that all the stones passed in here. They would probably have been dropped at intervals outside the rampart at convenient spots near their

ultimate destination and carried in when required through the gaps cut at irregular intervals in the rampart. If stones were standing in the passage when Stonehenge was built they would have been felled to afford a fairway, and digging them out would have helped the disturbance. Perhaps the Slaughter Stone was taken down at that time and trimmed on one side with a view to using it, but upon turning it over the other side showed that it would be unsuitable, so it was buried in a pit and covered over to the level of the passage.

The remains of the stone hole just mentioned proved to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below the ground-level of the passage, and cross measurements gave 5 ft. by 4 ft. 9 in.; there was a very good flat impression of the stone on the soft chalky matter which had been packed between the stone and side of hole on the west side. The edge of the hole was but little more than a foot and a half from that of the Slaughter Stone, but as the latter had been much enlarged when extracting the stone, the two would probably have had an interval of 3 ft. between them when standing. The lines of the post-holes run towards the sites of these stones, and as there are three groups of post-lines it seems very probable that there may have been a third stone south-east of the Slaughter Stone; but the hole which held it would have been obliterated when the pit was dug for the Slaughter Stone. Presuming that this was so, the three stones would have stood in a line at the entrance and in the circumferential line of the crest of the rampart.

These investigations seem to point to the fact that the original use of the site was as a defensive dwelling. If this was so, the posts would be placed in the entrance, in conjunction with the stones, to impede collective attack through the gateway, and the dwelling-pits at the sides would be for guards on the flanks. I trust that further research may show a gradual advance from this early existence, which seems to be followed by two other distinct periods, namely, the first stone circle and afterwards by Stonehenge; the two latter periods being of sentimental or sacred significance.

I could find no trace of the four stones mentioned by Inigo Jones as standing at the entrance, and had they existed as ancient stones the holes would certainly have been found. Nevertheless I do not doubt his report and believe the matter can be explained in this way. The soil in the depression at the entrance, already mentioned, would be very soft, especially when water collected in the cavity. Wheels of heavy vehicles would sink into it and become bogged, and possibly the vehicle would be upset. The

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deep ruts on the north-west of the causeway show that the road was much used and that it was deflected from the soft cavity and even mounted the edge of the rampart to avoid it. To ensure a safe road four fallen stones might have been taken from the monument and placed here to mark the firm ground, but not being placed in holes they gradually disappeared. Aubrey mentions only three, and in Smith's plan, dating about 1770, none is shown; so it may be inferred that all had gone by that time.

Aubrey hole no. X 2 was come upon in the passage area. Owing to the reduced level here the bottom of the hole was 22 in. below the present surface and in only 16 in. of solid chalk. The maximum diameter, east to west, was 38 in. and the minimum, north to south, 34 in. There was earthy chalk rubble on the east side of the hole and fine, clayey chalk matter on the west, containing a good deal of wood ash. Subsequent examination with a lens showed the matter to contain calcined bones crushed to a state of powder. Two crushed horn picks on the bottom were the only other contents of the hole. The position of this stone showed no relation to any of those at the entrance and was at the same interval as the others of the series.

During the season another Aubrey hole was excavated. This was no. 19, one of the three occurring in the south barrow. It came into the work of the previous winter, but it was considered better to wait for brighter and drier weather before opening it. It is a nearly round hole with a diameter of from 42 in. to 43 in. and with an entire depth of $35\frac{1}{2}$ in. The solid chalk on the top edge of the hole was 9 in. from the surface. The crushed depression on the side, observable in most of the other holes, was larger than usual, being 25 in. wide and extending down to 22 in. In the top soil, down to 18 in., there were ninety-two stone chips, six small pieces of Roman period pottery, and a very small piece of bronze tube $\frac{5}{16}$ in. long and $\frac{3}{16}$ in. in diameter, which might be of any period. Calcined bones were found early in digging at about 6 in. from the surface, dispersed amongst reddish-brown earth to within 3 in. of the bottom of the hole. The soil had become mixed with clayey deposit covering the barrow, which gave it a reddish-brown tint. In the lower part were a few teeth and the phalanx of an animal, perhaps of a stag. There was a little caked chalky soil on the bottom and sides, but much less than usual. From the way the fragments were dispersed in the soil I should think the place must have been disturbed at some time.

DISCUSSION

Mr. E. H. STONE noted that one of the stones recorded by Inigo Jones was not accounted for by the Aubrey holes, and asked whether any trace of a hole for it had been noticed during the excavations.

Rev. G. H. ENGLEHEART said the Society had come to regard Col. Hawley as exclusively an excavator and recorder of facts, and in considering his annual reports all had followed his example, and had abstained from forming theories about the age and origin of the monument. But the time seemed to have come for a selection and different treatment of some of the facts obtained by the spade. It was nevertheless necessary to be on guard against fashionable theories, such as the division of Stonehenge into two periods. The ditch was evidently of extreme antiquity and belonged to the rudest period of the monument, and many had adopted the view that the stones were erected considerably later. At present there was no evidence for that assumption, even after the stones had been lifted and the bases examined. Mr. Stone had surmised that Stonehenge must have been erected by a large number of men in a short time or by fewer men over a longer period; but if the work had been done in the Bronze Age at all, some metal implement or other must have been dropped on the site. Nothing but stone had been found in the ditch and central area. Another argument for a later date was that the stones were hewn. Among the megalithic structures of Portugal was one with 'three large, roughly-squared pillars set at intervals below the enormous blocks of the roof' (*Archaeologia*, lxx, 210), which showed that stone was hewn in the Chalcolithic or Copper Age; and he imagined that men who could make the exquisite arrow-heads found in long barrows were also capable of hewing stone when necessary.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH held that the flint implements and flakes discovered were anything but indeterminate, and had already been divided into at least two classes by their patina and stratification. He had previously detected definite types among the white specimens stored on the spot, and among those on exhibition recognized a hand-axe, a diminutive tortoise-core, and two end-scrapers that might have been in the soil centuries before Stonehenge was built and have fallen from the sides into the ditch soon after it was cut. It was clear from the paper that the ditch was interrupted by solid, undisturbed chalk, and the causeway was therefore an integral part of the original monument. Near it a small hole had been described, once containing a standing stone and later filled with human bones: it seemed to resemble the Aubrey holes, though beyond their circle. Cremated bones had also been mentioned, which might have a bearing on the date, since cremation as a funeral rite did not come into fashion till the later Bronze Age. A distinction might have to be drawn between burnt burials and burnt sacrifices, and human victims were not necessarily excluded.

Col. HAWLEY replied that no trace of any hole had been found for the missing stone recorded by Inigo Jones; and nothing of the kind

had been noticed in advance of the rampart. Though the cremated bones in the Aubrey holes had not been associated with pottery of any kind, there was a small vessel found elsewhere that had not yet been reported on.

The PRESIDENT had once more to convey the thanks of the Society to Col. Hawley for his indefatigable labours, and all must admire the enthusiasm that was proof against the climate and adverse conditions of Salisbury Plain. The report was somewhat puzzling, as all were not so well acquainted with the site and its problems as the excavator, and a few preliminary remarks might have given the meeting its bearings. The paper had rigidly adhered to facts, but it would be interesting to hear the excavator's own impressions with regard to the discoveries made from year to year; it would be easy to distinguish between fact and theory, and after discovering the pit-dwellings flanking the doorway, Col. Hawley had probably pictured to himself the manner of life of those who inhabited them. Such glimpses into the past were permissible, and were not likely to mislead. The pit-dwellers were apparently of the full Neolithic period, and the same conditions were to be found at Avebury; which was another argument against the transition theory. In time, patient excavation and careful record were bound to throw light on the many problems of Stonehenge, and in warmly thanking Col. Hawley for his past efforts, the Society hoped that he would be able to continue the work and find his reward in further and greater discoveries.

Pottery finds at Wisley

By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

THE site adjoining the septic tanks and filters of the Byfleet and Pyrford sewage works was, on the occasion of some discoveries in 1922-3, described in the press as a Pottery-village, but has now been shown to have been occupied in the late Neolithic and Early Iron Ages by pit-dwellers who left behind plentiful traces of their culture in the shape of potsherds, and manufactured pottery on the spot, as four large kilns were uncovered and one small one, made expressly for firing the largest urn (fig. 7 A). The recovery of these relics is due to Mr. A. Choate, Engineer-in-charge of the pumping station about half a mile distant, aided by his family and others, their careful excavation and assembling of the pottery (mostly in small fragments) deserving special commendation. A representative selection of the two periods concerned has been ceded to the British Museum, and this is the first description of a discovery that adds its quota to our knowledge of local conditions in prehistoric times.

In the left bank of the river Wey about a furlong E. of Wisley church, consisting of pure river-sand, had been dug two series of pits which, on the strength of the pottery finds, may be assigned to two distinct periods : an irregular group reached a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the present surface, and date from the latest Stone Age, in contrast to the regular lines of later dwellings dug at fixed intervals by ancient Britons of La Tène date. The precise century of this second occupation cannot at present be given, and it is the purpose of these notes to elicit comparisons either in this country or abroad, as pottery is now recognized as one of the best clues to date and ethnic relations. A few loom-weights were found and wattle-and-daub was abundant, but of the pits themselves little need be said as the type is common, and examples have recently come to light at Worthy Down, Winchester (*Journal*, i, 322) ; Park Brow near Cissbury (*ibid.*, ii, 139) ; and Battlesbury Camp, Wilts. (*ibid.*, ii, 378).

Only a few neolithic sherds were recovered, and in no case is it possible to reconstruct the complete profile ; but the normal bowl of the period, with impressed cord-patterns and a hollow moulding below the lip, is certainly represented. Complete examples were

illustrated in 1910 (*Archaeologia*, lxii, plates xxxvii, xxxviii), and further material has been illustrated in our *Journal*, i, 31; ii, 220; so that a general discussion of the bowl and its descendants may here be omitted. The best of the Wisley fragments are illustrated, figs. 1-4, and it may be said at once that they do not bear the characteristic 'maggot' pattern, but are stamped in close order by cords of another kind that give a crinkled impression.

Fig. 1. The illustration is of two pieces, about 1 in. wide, that seemed to join, but may only have belonged to the same vessel, which

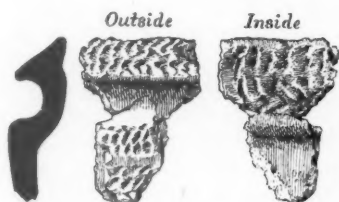


FIG. 1. Neolithic fragment of rim, Wisley ($\frac{1}{2}$).

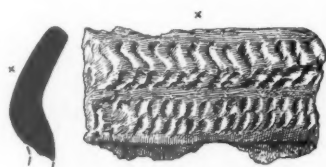


FIG. 3. Neolithic fragment of rim, Wisley ($\frac{1}{2}$).

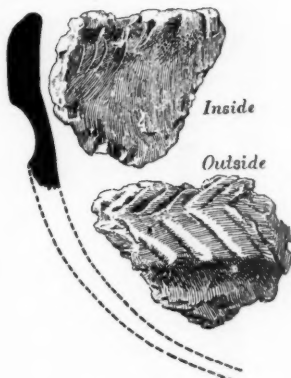


FIG. 2. Neolithic fragment of rim, Wisley ($\frac{1}{2}$).

shows the ordinary hollow moulding of neolithic bowls, and has above it a sloping lip, impressed outside and inside with twisted cord. The diameter cannot be estimated.

Fig. 2. Fragment of light-brown ware with large grit, probably from the lip of a round-bottomed bowl: the outside has deeply indented herring-bone pattern with hollow moulding below, and inside the lip notches and finger-nail marks.

Fig. 3. Portion of the sloping lip of a vessel, apparently with the normal hollow moulding below. The upper edge is nowhere complete, and may have continued another inch as there is no sign of internal decoration. The bevel is impressed all over with twisted cord, and the maximum thickness is 0.4 in. The diameter is uncertain, but may be estimated at 11.8 in. (maximum); and the corresponding measurement of the large Mongewell House bowl is 11.4 in.

Fig. 4. A fragment difficult to explain has impressed cord-pattern on the upper face and outer edge, and seems to be part of the flat rim of a dish, with an extreme diameter of about 13.5 in.



FIG. 4. Neolithic fragment of rim, Wisley ($\frac{1}{2}$).

The rudiments of town-planning in Britain may be seen in the rows of pit-dwellings which are proved by the pottery to belong to the Early Iron Age; and though dated parallels have still to be found, it seems clear that the village dates from the period of La Tène, somewhere between 400 B.C. and the Roman occupation. All the vessels were hand-made (without the potter's wheel), and the paste is fairly uniform, with a small amount of grit and of brown colour throughout, sometimes with burnished lines or

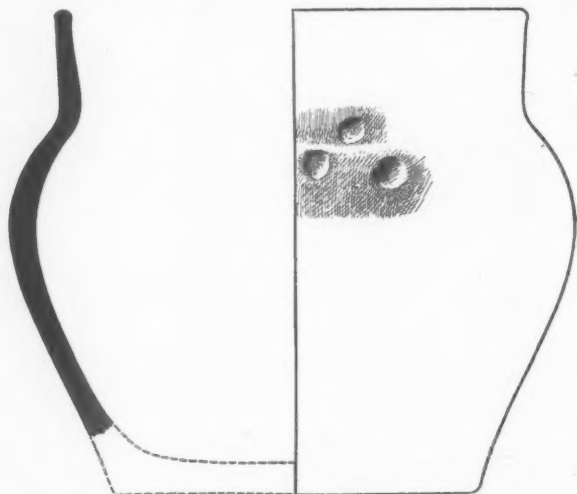


FIG. 5. Red urn with triple depressions, Wisley ($\frac{1}{3}$).

lustrous (hand-polished) surface. A possible connexion with the Hallstatt period, however, is the ornamentation and red colour of the first in the following list:

Fig. 5. About one-third of a lustrous red urn with rather uneven surface: at junction of neck and shoulder are three saucer-shaped depressions $\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. The base is entirely restored, and original

height unknown, but diameter of mouth is 8.5 in. The three depressions recall the Göritz type in Germany (spreading north of Frankfurt on Oder and including Pomerania and NE. Brandenburg), and another example has been found at Pulborough, Sussex (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii, 376, 385, where references are given). Even if these do not date before La Tène, they certainly perpetuate a tradition of the Hallstatt period, as in France (*Revue Préhistorique*, v, p. 104, no. 25).

Fig. 6. Lip and upper part of light reddish-brown urn, plain except for irregular notches on the inner bevel of lip: outside diameter of mouth about 6.6 in.

Fig. 7 A. About two-thirds of a large urn, restored at the base and now strengthened within the neck: the dull-brown surface plain, with

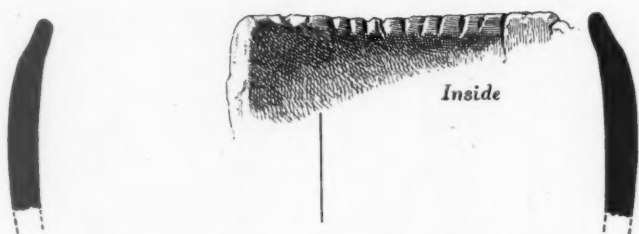


FIG. 6. Lip of urn, plain outside, Wisley ($\frac{1}{2}$).

some tool-marks, and pitted by large grit falling out. Height, about 12 in., and diam. outside lip about 13.7 in. For the period this is a remarkable piece, as the walls are thin for such a large vessel.

Fig. 7 B. Part of reddish-brown vase including the whole base and part of lip, which is squared and thickened: quite plain lustrous surface outside except for slight tool-markings and shallow depressions round the foot. Height 5.2 in.

Fig. 7 C. Unsymmetrical brown-ware urn, restored, but profile and foot certain, the lip squared and sloping inwards: the surface has irregular cracks and pitting, without ornament. Height 6.7 in.

Fig. 7 D. Part of plain brown lustrous urn with squared lip sloping inwards, and rounded shoulder. The exterior shows tool-marks, but inside is left rough. Diameter outside mouth 7.2 in.

Fig. 7 E. Part of a well-made bowl with pronounced shoulder and vertical neck, the height of which is uncertain. Enough remains to give a maximum diameter (at shoulder) of about 6.6 in.

Fig. 7 F. Hollow foot of vessel, reddish-yellow ware with brown sub-lustrous coating: not a pedestal of Aylesford type, which is made in two pieces and joined. Diameter 3.4 in.

Fig. 7 G. Part of a rim and side of a thin dark-brown vessel with rows and fret-pattern of punctured dots, the design being here completed by rings. Extreme diameter 6.8 in. There was apparently

only one vessel so ornamented, but the same kind of pattern has been found incised on an urn from Deal now in the British Museum, and attention was drawn to it in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxvi, 129: to the references there given may be added *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, 1915, 49. The dotted pattern is as much in favour of a North-German origin as the triple saucer-shaped depressions of fig. 5.

Fig. 8. Small urn of brown-black ware, roughly made, with irregular markings on the body, angular shoulder and pie-crust



FIG. 8. Vase with ornamented lip, Wisley ($\frac{1}{2}$).



FIG. 9. Black-coated fragment of pottery, Wisley ($\frac{2}{3}$).

ornament on upper edge of lip. Height 4.4 in. Very little restoration required.

Fig. 9. An exceptional specimen of fine brown ware with black facing and herring-bone pattern of burnished lines. The lip is moulded, and the urn was of globular form with a diameter outside the lip of about 7.5 in.

To illustrate the decoration of this ware a few small fragments have been selected, but none was large enough to give the entire profile, and the diameter could be calculated only in a few cases.

DESCRIPTION OF FIG. 10.

- a. Lustrous brown, 0.4 in. thick, lip above damaged.
- b. Light-brown, almost square lip with diameter 8.2 in.
- c. Same colour, angular shoulder with pitted pattern.
- d. Greyish-brown, incised pattern, 0.3 in. thick.
- e. Convex face, with incised herring-bone pattern.

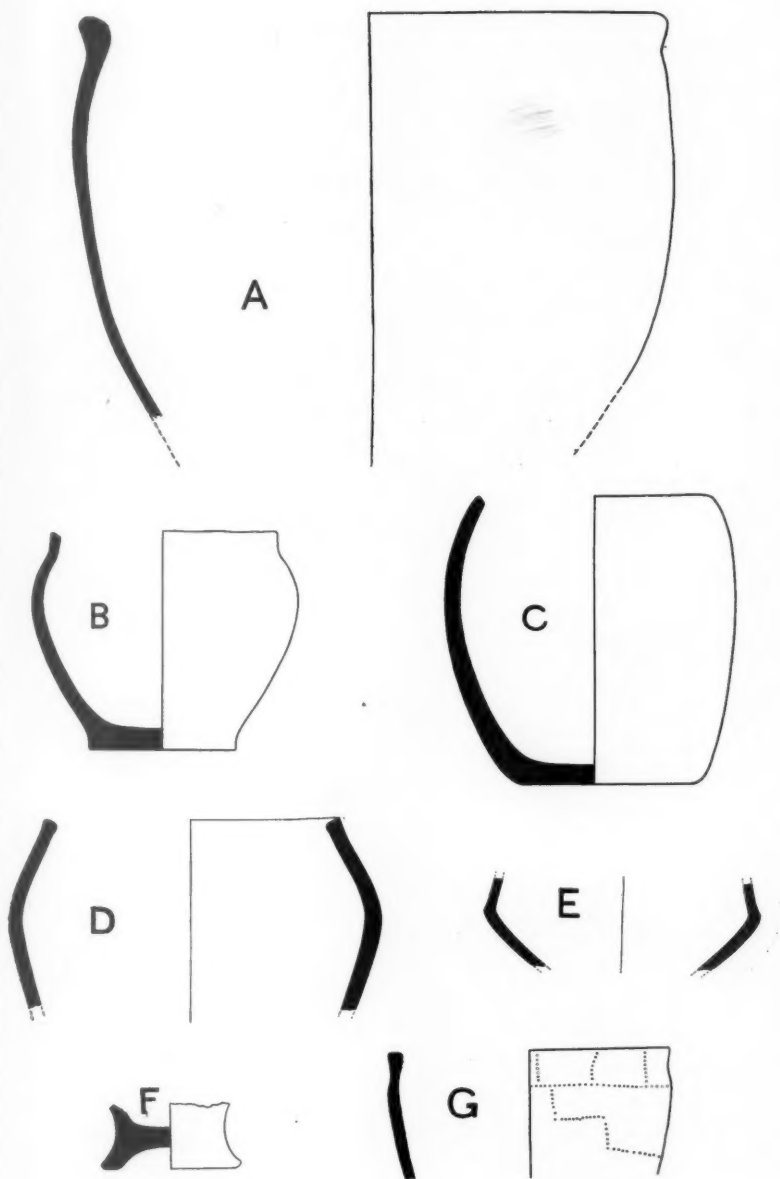


FIG. 7. Diagrams of pottery from British pit-dwellings, Wisley, Surrey ($\frac{1}{4}$)

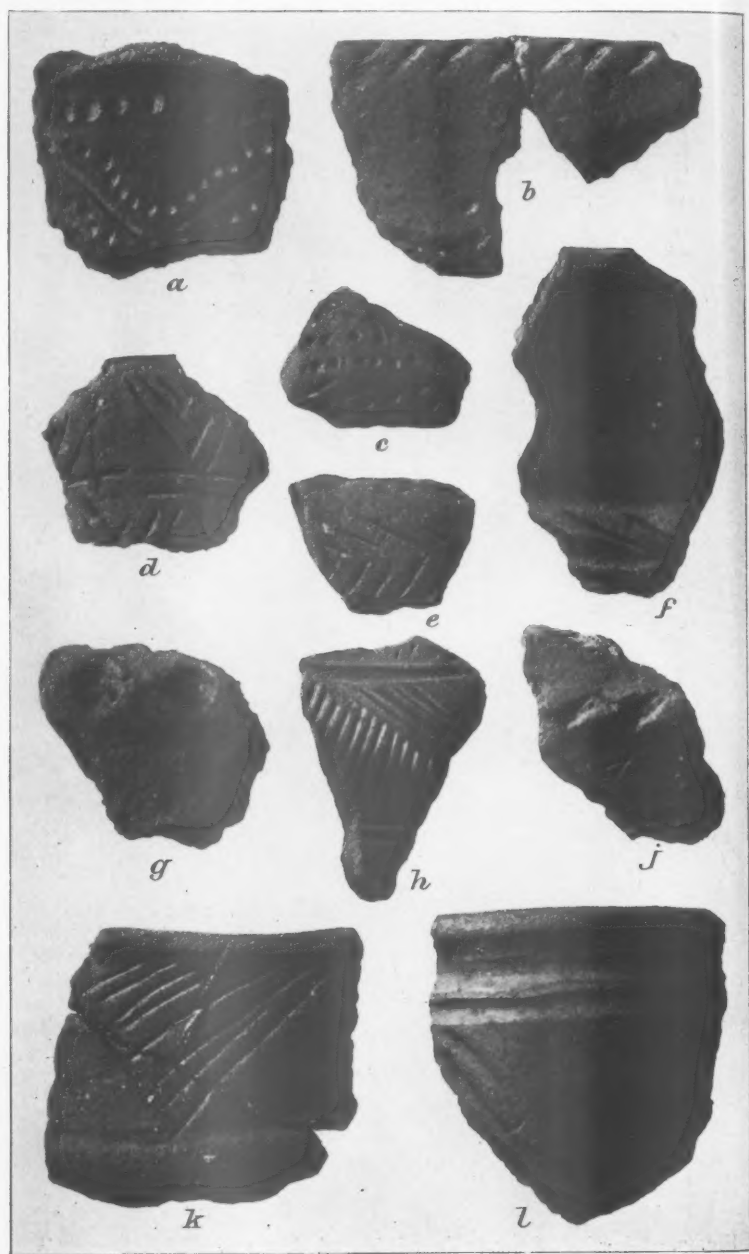


FIG. 10. Ornamented fragments of pottery from British pit-dwellings, Wisley, Surrey, ($\frac{1}{2}$)

- f.* Lip everted, incisions just above spring of shoulder, both surfaces black.
- g.* Light-brown, with saucer-shaped depressions, 0.35 in. thick.
- h.* Lustrous black surface, shallow lines, fine ware.
- j.* Reddish-brown, with notches on cordon.
- k.* Hatched triangle incised on neck, diameter 5 in.
- l.* Greyish-brown cup, with broad burnished grooves, diameter 3.5 in.

It is felt that any description of the paste, colour, and decoration of pottery must be inadequate, but the accompanying full-sized photographs (fig. 10, pl. XIX) will make reference easy, and perhaps lead to illuminating comparisons with other sites. All students of the period will recognize the value of Mr. Choate's discovery, which presents a new group of pottery quite distinct from the well-known series of Aylesford, Hengistbury Head, and All Cannings Cross, Devizes. It remains to be seen whether these differences are as much local as chronological.

Notes

Recent Appointments.—Our Fellow Mr. R. C. Thompson has been elected a Fellow of Merton College; and Mr. J. M. de Navarro, son of Mr. A. F. de Navarro, F.S.A., has become a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, after winning the Allen Prize by a thesis on 'Prehistoric trade relations between Northern and Central Europe and the Mediterranean'. The Ford Lectures at Oxford this year are to be delivered by our Fellow Mr. C. L. Kingsford.

Two Chalk Carvings from Grime's Graves.—The Rev. H. G. O. Kendall, F.S.A., sends the following report:

The two chalk carvings, of which illustrations are given herewith, were dug out by myself at Grime's Graves in the summer of 1923.



Chalk carvings, Grime's Graves: front and side views ($\frac{1}{2}$).

They belong to the class of objects designated chalk lamps, and supposed to have been used by the miners at Grime's Graves and Cissbury, to light the galleries whilst flint was being picked out.

The smaller object, which, at present, is in some of its features

unique, has a hole bored right through its upper part, alongside the hollow cut out in the top. This hollow is $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep, and occupies about two-fifths of the longer dimension of the object. The boring of the hole has made a small fracture in the wall of the hollow, probably by accident.

Parallel with the hole, but at a slightly lower level, an incision has been made, across the width of the chalk, to a maximum depth of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. A fragment was, unfortunately, broken off one corner of the base in the process of excavating it from the floor.

The larger object is complete, as left by the prehistoric people, except that a knob, which projected from the highest part of the rim, has been broken off in early times, and a small piece has fallen out of one side. The former probably formed some sort of handle. The top of this specimen has been cut out to a depth of from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 1 in., according to the part of the rim which is used for measurement.

In both cases the tool-marks in the interior of the hollows are very distinct. In both, also, the exterior has been smoothed down, more than in some known specimens, with a fine-toothed tool.

The larger specimen was dug out at about 15 in. below the surface of the ground, from a very small floor in the north field; the smaller from a small floor in the west field, at about 12 in. below the surface. All other chalk vessels from this country, six or seven in number, have been found either in the shafts or the galleries of the flint-mines.

Use of pygmy flints.—The following note is communicated by Mr. Francis Buckley, who is responsible for several finds in Yorkshire: Pygmy flints have recently been excavated near White Hill, Marsden, Yorks., which throw an interesting light on their use. A single pygmy of 'penknife' or 'trapezoid' shape was found lying on the side of a water-course. This led to a small excavation, which disclosed a further series of thirty 'penknives' (see illustration) on a straight line extending about 6 ft. from the original find. At first they



Pygmy flints, Marsden, Yorks. ($\frac{1}{4}$).

occurred at intervals of about 3 in., but as the line was followed, appeared at shorter intervals. These flints lay in grey sand about 1 in. below the peat (6 in. thick) and were not accompanied by other flint. The alignment of the series was truly remarkable, and they surely represent the teeth of a rather large (two-handed) saw. The wooden frame, of which no trace remains, was probably an irregular pole requiring flint teeth of varying lengths to give a straight cutting-edge. All the penknives are of hard grey Lincolnshire flint, not patinated white; probably of early Tardenois period.

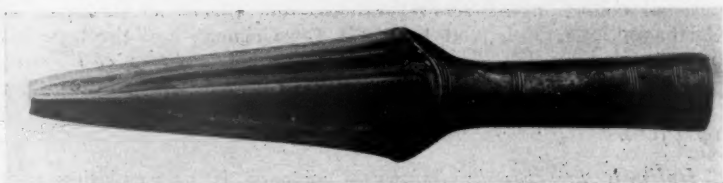
A prehistoric altar-slab.—In a letter to the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of 20th October 1922, Mr. John Hall, F.R.I.B.A., described a limestone slab measuring 6 ft. by 3 ft. 1 in. by 7½ in. in St. Mary's Church, Seaham, where it forms part of the pavement within the altar rails. Its dimensions and edge-mouldings suggest that it belonged to a pre-Reformation altar, and a recent examination has revealed on one face a number of cup-markings of two sizes, which have been taken to imply a prehistoric origin. Stones so marked have always been a puzzle, but a new interpretation is promised; and while the Seaham stone adds another to the large number already known, it must also belong to a very small series of pagan objects turned to Christian use and still preserved in a consecrated building.

Continental discoveries.—Full details will no doubt be published of three palaeolithic finds that have been noticed in the newspapers. Dr. Josef Bayer, of the Anthropological section of the Historical Museum at Vienna, has found in the Todtes Gebirge of Upper Austria and Styria traces of Neanderthal man, in the form of stone implements. These were not in caves but in open ground about 3,300 ft. above sea-level in a zone formerly glaciated, the conclusion being that the district was occupied before the end of the Ice Age, at a moderate estimate 35,000–40,000 years ago. Le Moustier man is known to have lived in a cold period, and it was in his time that the inhabitants of western Europe took shelter in caves from the damp cold of what is generally called the Würm glaciation. Undisturbed floors of that date are common on the Dordogne plateau, but need more explanation in the Austrian mountains. At the famous site of Solutré, Saône-et-Loire, traces of prehistoric dwellings and three skeletons have been found under expert supervision, and assigned to the Aurignac period, as the relics lay below the horse-bone deposit of Solutré date. The bodies had been buried with the head towards the east, and two skeletons were well preserved: a man about 35 years of age, at least 5 ft. 10 in. in stature, and another 25–28 years old, and measuring 5 ft. 5 in. The anatomical examination will presumably be conducted at Lyons University and may increase our knowledge of the so-called Crô-Magnon race; and Professor Depéret has already brought the discovery before the Académie des Sciences. Further, some surprising examples of palaeolithic art have come to light at Cabrerets, Dépt. Lot, and thanks to the Abbé Lemozi illustrations of the more striking engravings of contemporary animals by man of the Aurignac period have been published in the *Illustrated London News*, 20th October 1923, and in the French *L'Illustration* of the preceding week. Our Fellow Mr. Burkitt contributed a note on this discovery to *Nature*, 10th November 1923, p. 695.

Under the direction of Count Bégouen, discoveries in the Grotte de Montespan, Haute-Garonne, have also been made by M. Casteret of clay figures of animals, including the lion, elephant, horse, and bear, many of them headless and in various stages of disintegration, but evidently in the same category as the Count's famous bisons, and dating from the period of La Madeleine. Excellent illustrations of the finds appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of 3rd and 10th November 1923.

Cave-exploration in Derbyshire.—A committee is working on certain limestone caves which have already yielded relics of primitive man, and our Fellow Mr. Garfitt supplies a few details of last season's progress. Harborough Cave, near Brassington, which was partly excavated by Mr. Storrs Fox in 1907 (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxii, 129), has again been attacked, and shown to have been inhabited in four distinct periods. A small undisturbed patch in the famous Cresswell Crags has yielded palaeolithic implements of quartzite and flint, referable to two periods, with typical Pleistocene animals. Other sites in the county have been reconnoitred, and exploration will be continued next season. Full reports of the work are being published in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. lii, part i and following parts.

Primitive bronze spear-head.—Britain is peculiar in having the entire evolution of the spear-head represented in its museums, and an independent invention of that weapon is more than likely in these islands. Examples of the early stages are, however, of rare occurrence, and a specimen recently acquired for the London Museum is here reproduced by permission of the Keeper, Mr. Harman Oates, F.S.A. The photograph and details have been kindly supplied by Mr. G. F. Lawrence, who states that the bronze is in one piece and complete

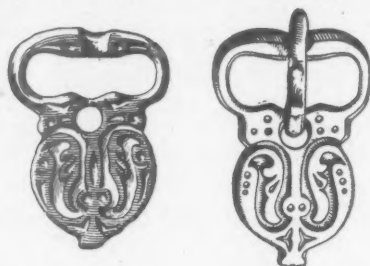


Bronze spear-head, Thames near Battersea ($\frac{1}{2}$).

except at the point; it measures $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., and was found in the Thames near Battersea. It falls into its place within the series published by the late Canon Greenwell and Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.; and reference to *Archaeologia*, lxi, pl. lx, will reveal its close relation to the surviving Arretton Down specimen from the Isle of Wight, which is roughly dated by the flanged celts found in association. The mock rivet-heads near the base of the blade have disappeared, and the Thames blade is less ornate, but has hatched triangles round the base of the socket. Both specimens were originally attached to the shaft by a metal pin through a pair of holes, and may date as early as 1500 B. C., though recent research has made a later date possible.

A rare bronze in Sussex.—The buckles here illustrated are two of the three specimens of this type known in England, but belong to a group widely distributed about the fifth century of our era, from some centre in the eastern Mediterranean. That from the Broyle, near Chichester, has lost its tongue, and is now in Lewes Museum. Typologically, it is the earlier of the two as the split palmette can

be easily recognized on the plate, and indicates a late classical origin, in striking contrast to Anglo-Saxon art of the time. The other is in the British Museum, and is reproduced by permission from the *Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 66. Dots here replace much of the acanthus detail, and the interpretation of the pattern is much helped by the companion



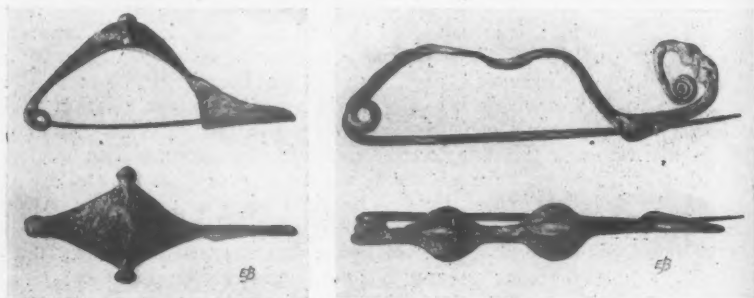
Chichester.

Kent.

Bronze buckles with palmette (1).

piece. The precise locality in Kent is unknown, but this was accompanied by another of the same type, and a buckle with portrait medallions, as well as some iron spear-heads of Saxon type. In the national collection are several others from places so far apart as Carthage, Sofia, Olbia, and Kerch in the Crimea; and the type has been noticed by Ture J. Arne of Stockholm (*La Suède et l'Orient*, p. 142) and Nils Åberg of Upsala (*Die Goten und Langobarden*, p. 114), since Alois Riegl suggested a Byzantine origin for them in 1903 (*Oströmische Beiträge*, 5).

Hallstatt brooches in Britain.—Evidence is accumulating with regard to the occurrence in our soil of Italian brooches with the spiral



Italian brooches from Sussex, side and top views (2).

spring on one side only of the head; and since the publication in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 105, *Archæologia*, lxix, 19, and *V. C. H. Berks.*, i, 223, of specimens with reputed English localities, a fine example of

the boat-type found at Box, near Bath, has been given to the British Museum by Mr. Alfred Jones, and another found near Taunton given to his former Department by the President. Two more are now communicated by our Fellow Mr. Couchman from the collection of Mr. Charles Lucas which were found by Mr. Thomas Honyman of Horsham somewhere between Cocking and Bignor, Sussex. The illustrations are from water-colour drawings by Mr. E. J. Bedford. On the left are two views of a boat-shaped example with lateral knobs: the bow is flattening, but the catch-plate has not attained its maximum length; and the date indicated is about 450 B.C. The other, which is a degenerate example of the serpentine type, may well be contemporary, and the upward limb of the catch-plate resembles that on another kind of brooch from Cheapside and Andover (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi, 110, figs. 16, 18). The swellings on the bow are derived from lateral knobs, like those on a Cumberland specimen (*ibid.*, 112, fig. 20); and both these Sussex examples may be assigned to the period before La Tène, and strengthen the argument for a Hallstatt period in Britain.

Some recent finds on Ham Hill, South Somerset.—Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter, F.S.A., sends the following note:—A first-century burial of



FIG. 1. Urn from Ham Hill, Somerset.

an unusual type was recently unearthed here. In a roughly-constructed stone cist, with a massive slab as a cover-stone, an olla-shaped urn, 7.6 in. high (fig. 1), was found inverted over the unburnt skeleton of an

infant; a loop-ended iron pin, 4.4 in. long, was found with the remains. It is rare to find an unburnt burial of a child of this date, though Juvenal records such as occasionally taking place.

Near by were found two incomplete iron signet rings, one having an engraved sardonix set in the bezel, the other showing traces of an enamel mount; also a cruciform ornament measuring 3 in. by 3.25 in., in the form of a Latin cross, the arms having an average breadth of 0.6 in., of the following structure: sheet bronze riveted to plates of bone—average thickness 0.14 in.—which are fastened by means of bone pegs to a cross of iron, from the back of which project iron rivets,

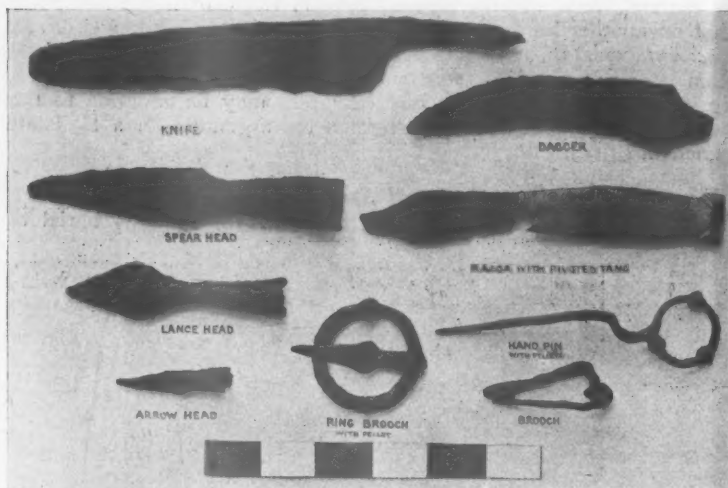


FIG. 2. Iron Age objects, Ham Hill, Somerset.

0.5 in. long, these showing traces of having been attached to what appears to be a network of rushes, possibly a buckler.

On adjacent sites were found various objects of iron (fig. 2), which include: (1) knife, length of blade 6.5 in.; (2) dagger, length of blade 4.75 in., similar in shape to the goatherd's dagger found at Wookey Hole; (3) razor with pivoted tang, length of blade 2.75 in., length of tang 2 in., with bone handle decorated with dot-and-circle pattern; (4) hand-pin with ring handle decorated with three pellets, length 5 in.; (5) ring-brooch, diam. 2 in., decorated with one pellet, the pin being in the form of an arrow-head.

Other finds are: (1) portions of moulds for bronze celts, according to Dr. Thomas of 'igneous rock, best termed Greisen'; (2) iron bow of La Tène III brooch ornamented with two coils of bronze around the centre of the bow; (3) head of lead brooch ornamented with a disc of sheet bronze embossed with a design in Late Celtic style; (4) fragments of bronze bucket and handle; (5) bronze strap-ter-

minals, connected with armour or harness; (6) tinned bronze key-hole escutcheon of ornamental design; (7) odd scales of armour.

Among the coins that have come to light are: (1) base silver British uninscribed—degenerate horse type; (2) silver denarius of Tiberius; (3) second brass of Claudius; (4) third brass of Gallienus.

Excavation of the Wansdyke.—In September 1923 Mr. Albany Major, F.S.A., carried out a small excavation with the help of Mr. H. C. Brentnall of Marlborough College. Trial trenches were cut between the point where the dyke appeared to die out near New Buildings west of Savernake forest and the forest. It was not easy to distinguish between the original soil and disturbed ground, but in all the trenches, six in number, similar traces of a shallow ditch were found, which appeared to show that the dyke was actually continued, though on a very slight scale, at least as far as the present western edge of the forest.

The Icknield Way.—Contributions to the *Eastern Daily Press* of 11th, 13th, and 17th October 1923 (now reprinted in pamphlet form) embody Mr. W. G. Clarke's views of the course taken in Norfolk by the prehistoric road known since Saxon times as the Icknield Way, and connected by some with the Icenii of Roman times. His intimate knowledge of East Anglia makes his conclusions of more than ordinary interest; and the route is traced from Thetford, where it entered the county but has left no certain indication. It passed north across Croxton Heath, crossed the Wissey at Stanford and again near Hilborough, turned north-west to Cockley Cley, across Beechamwell Warren to Narford, Gayton Thorpe, Flitcham, West Newton, Sandringham, Dersingham, Shernborne, Sedgeford, and Ringstead, reaching the coast somewhere between Hunstanton and Holme, whence started the Peddars Way. The latter runs straight to Castle Acre, and is thought to have superseded the Icknield Way in Roman times, when engineering difficulties were more easily surmounted. The Britons had to be content with a track, on the average six yards wide, which from Wiltshire to Thetford clung to the open and dry chalk-ridge, and in Norfolk avoided the Boulder-clay of the central plateau.

Recent discoveries at Ramsgate.—Mr. J. E. Couchman, F.S.A., sends the following note:—During the last two years considerable property has been acquired by the Borough Council at Ramsgate on the West Cliff, through which several new roads have been cut.

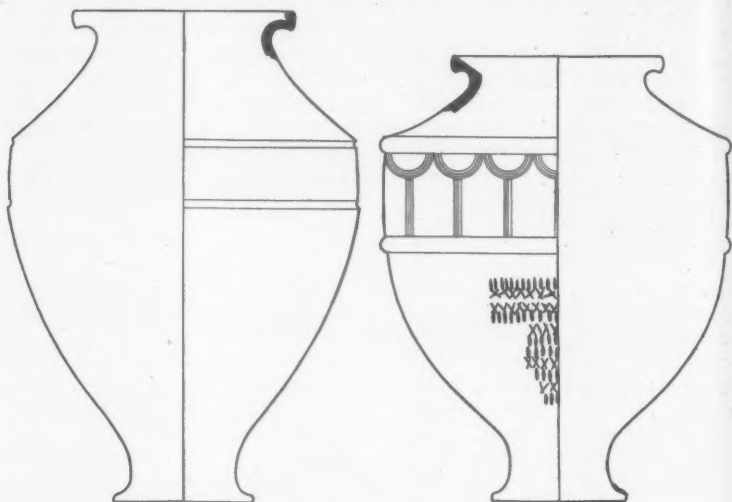
The excavations led to the discovery of a number of pieces of pottery, most if not all of which belong to the first century. Amongst the vessels found in 1922 are the following: a small cup, Upchurch ware, with carinated bulge; a red plate, a British copy of form 31; a large urn of coarse paste; a cup, probably Castor ware; two buff bottles.

A considerable quantity of bones was collected, including those of ox, horse, sheep, pig, and many other domestic animals and birds, one vertebra of a whale, and the shells of several mollusca.

In 1923 two complete groups were found, the first consisting of a tall urn of Celtic type, 11½ in. in height, with two undeveloped

cordons; a south Gaulish plate (Drag. form 31), well preserved, . DAGOMARUS . with small lettering which Mr. Hayter thinks may be from Montans; a small soft-paste cup and a bottle.

The second group comprised a tall urn of similar shape, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, with two well-developed cordons round the bulge, distinctly Celtic in character. The band between the cordons was 2 in. in width,



Pottery urns from Ramsgate ($\frac{1}{2}$).

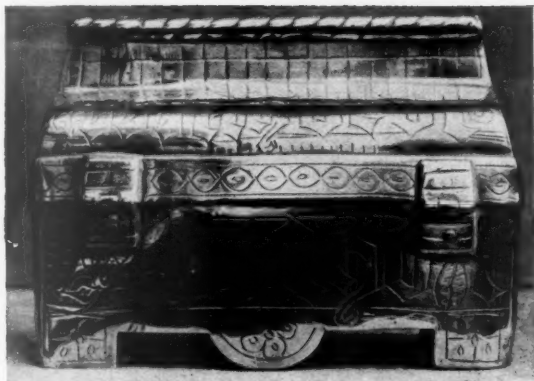
decorated with a lightly incised pattern; below the bulge is a decoration of imperfect chevrons made by impressions from a stick, or by some such crude method.

The accompanying plate (Drag. form 18) was badly broken; the potter's name, small lettering, is PATRICUS, probably of La Graufesenque; the remainder a grey soft-paste cup and a small bottle.

Amongst the promiscuous finds were a red form 27 and a red coarse bottle, not spherical, but very compressed, 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. of bulge, with a small neck and handle.

A Fifteenth-Century Reliquary.—Mr. F. W. Bull, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Buckinghamshire, sends the following note:—The reliquary or casket which is here illustrated (pl. XX) was many years since presented by Messrs. Joseph and James Bennell, of Sherington Bridge, Newport Pagnell, to Mr. William Chantler, of Newport Pagnell, chemist; and on his death in 1892 it passed to his son, Mr. William Rogers Chantler, of the same place. From him it came to his widow, Mrs. Anna Maria Chantler, the present owner. Its earlier history cannot be further traced.

The reliquary is made of brass and is in excellent condition. It resembles in nearly every particular two reliquaries which are to be



Photos. F. W. Bull

Reliquary of the 15th century (about $\frac{1}{2}$)

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seen at the British Museum, and which, like it, date from the fifteenth century. The size of all three, the designs, and the lettering are nearly all identical, and they must have come from the same source. The only distinctive feature in the Chantler reliquary is that the ornamentation of the ridge of the lid is more elaborate and complete. The reliquary is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long at the base, 2 in. wide, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. high. Like the other two reliquaries the lid is rounded, with a straight cresting rising from its centre.

One of the reliquaries at the Museum was exhibited by the Rev. Fred Bagot, of Rodney Stoke, Wells, at a meeting of the British Archaeological Association held on the 26th November 1856, and it is stated in the *Journal of the Association* (1857, vol. 13, p. 230) to be $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide.

The inscription thereon is also stated to read 'CONFINI MAGNI MADOCUS', but the accuracy of this is doubtful, and in any event its meaning is unknown. The lettering on the Chantler reliquary on comparison seems identical, but this wording does not appear to tally.

In the report of the proceedings at the meeting of 1856, another box, found buried 15 ft. deep at Holbeach, and containing when discovered some old silver coins and manuscripts, is referred to, and is illustrated in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1779, p. 71. This box, as it is called, appears to be identical with the other reliquaries above mentioned, both in design and otherwise. Another reliquary was stated in the proceedings of 1856 to be at the Doucean Museum, Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. It was bought by Mr. Douce in 1815 from a Jew who kept a shop of miscellaneous articles near the Pantheon in Oxford Street. An account of the Museum and its contents, written by Sir S. R. Meyrick, appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1836. The reliquary in this account is stated to be $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 5 in. high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and it appears to be similar to the others above described.

Excavation of a barrow in north-west Suffolk.—Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cambridgeshire, sends the two following notes:—The Earl of Cawdor and the writer, with a party from Cambridge, examined, in the spring of 1923, the hitherto undisturbed barrow known as Beacon Hill, on Chalk Hill, in Barton Mills parish. It was 8 ft. high and 54 ft. in diameter. The greater part of the mound was composed of sand brought, it would appear, from a settlement area, since it contained, evenly distributed throughout its mass, charcoal, pot-boilers, burnt flints, flint flakes worked and unworked, fragmentary bones of domestic animals, and pottery sherds. Among the latter, portions of a beaker and of a food-vessel of Yorkshire type were recognizable. Overlying the sandy mass was a deposit of the boulder-clay which covers the hill on which the barrow stands, and in this boulder-clay three inhumation and eleven cremation interments were found, as well as three vessels or portions of vessels unassociated with any existing deposit.

The skeletons were contracted and variously oriented, but no associated objects were found. The cremated burials were of three

distinct types, the associated objects including bone pins, a bronze pin, flint flakes and rude implements, natural discs of flint, a bone necklace, bowls, pots, and an urn of overhanging-rim type. All the datable deposits were of the Bronze Age, and there is nothing to indicate that the barrow was used for burial afterwards.

The mound was turned over from end to end and the floor examined, but no primary burial was found. The pottery in the sandy stratum suggests a date for this deposit not later than the Early Bronze Age. It is thought that this mass of sand formed the original barrow, and that after a short interval the mound was increased in size by the addition of boulder-clay. The enlarged barrow was then used as a cemetery by Bronze Age folk.

The report on the excavation, which was carried out by kind permission of the Marquess of Bristol, will be published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*; Dr. W. H. L. Duckworth will describe the human remains.

Excavations in the Cambridgeshire Dykes.—Preliminary investigations at the Devil's Dyke and at Heydon Dyke were carried out in the summer of 1923 under the auspices of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Encouraging results were obtained, and the work will be proceeded with next season.

Excavation of Cockersand Abbey, Lancs.—During last summer work was begun on the excavation of this house of White Canons under the general supervision of a representative committee, the actual excavation being superintended by Mr. J. Swarbrick. The exploration has so far resulted in proving that the church was internally some 170 ft. long and nearly 80 ft. wide across the transepts, which had eastern chapels, the bases of two altars having been found in the north transept, and the lower part of the wall dividing two of the chapels in the south. The Lady chapel adjoined the north transept in a somewhat similar manner to that at Ely. In the south-west corner of the cloister, which measures about 72 ft. by 66 ft., were found the remains of a staircase leading to the frater, which to judge from the dimensions of the west vault must have been about 65 ft. long by 22 ft. wide, to the east of it being another room 21 ft. by 22 ft. Near the mass of masonry by the sea-wall, known locally as 'John's Hall', the drain from the infirmary rere-dorter was uncovered. This proved to be a substantial structure of red sandstone. During the progress of the work it was found that certain parts of the site were full of fragments of stained glass, lead canes, floor-tiles, and other objects. Owing to the late date at which excavation was begun much work had to be deferred, but it is hoped that the committee will be able to continue and complete the exploration of the site in the coming summer.

New Lights on Crete.—In *Nature*, 3rd Nov. 1923, p. 660, is a summary of Sir Arthur Evans's lecture on 'Crete as a stepping-stone of early culture', before the Anthropological section of the British Association at Liverpool on 18th September. These two pages give the latest results of excavation and research in Crete and neighbouring lands, traces having been found of a cultural connexion in neolithic times

between the island and Anatolia. Relations with the Egyptian delta have been recognized in pre-dynastic times (before 4000 B.C.), and Cretan ports on the south coast were connected with Knossos by a paved road which led direct to the Minoan palace. 'The early operation of Cretan influences in Malta has recently received fresh illustration from the incised designs on the pottery of Hal Tarxien, and the painted scrolls of the hypogaea of Hal Saflieni. At a somewhat later date it seems possible to ascribe to Minoan or Mycenaean agency—at least in its initial stages—the diffusion of faïence beads of the segmented and other Egyptian types to the Iberic and Britannic West.'

The Age of Peat in Britain.—An important find of datable bronze implements in the peat at Adabrock, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Butt of Lewis, Hebrides, is described in the *Daily Record and Mail* of 29th Sept. 1923; and Mr. Ludovic Mann's conclusions coincide with those of Mr. C. E. P. Brooks, who in his recent work on the *Evolution of Climate*, p. 140, states that about 1800 B.C., when the Bronze Age began, 'the climate of western Europe deteriorated, becoming much more humid and rainy, and there set in a period of intense peat-formation in Ireland, Scotland, and northern England, Scandinavia and North Germany, known as the Peat-bog period or Upper Turbarian'. The Adabrock group included socketed celts, spear-head, gouge, and hammer; chisel, razors, and bronze bowl, dating about 900 B.C., and all lay at a depth of 9 ft. from the surface, and 2 ft. above the bottom of the peat. Mr. Mann calculates that 9 ft. of peat has accumulated in 2,820 years at the rate of 1 in. in 26.11 years, and that the peat-deposit began about 1526 B.C., when the island of Lewis must have been much more pleasant and productive than at the present day. It is interesting to find so close an agreement between the results obtained from evidence of different categories.

The Stonehenge Avenue.—Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., forwards the following note:—

Air-photographs taken by members of the Royal Air Force in 1921 showed certain marks which I felt convinced were those of the missing part of the Stonehenge Avenue, eastern branch (pl. XXI). This branch had been observed by Stukeley in 1723 as far as the top of the ridge on which the Old and New King Barrows are situated. Beyond this point the avenue had been obliterated, even when Stukeley visited it, by ploughing. Stukeley (wrongly as it now appears) thought that the avenue continued eastwards to Rutfyn, to which it points on the crest of the ridge where he last saw it. In Colt Hoare's time this western portion was still undestroyed, and he marked it on his plan in *Ancient Wilts* (i, 1812, p. 170). It is also marked on the original edition of the Ordnance one-inch map (surveyed in 1808). There was therefore little uncertainty about the course of the western portion. The air-photographs revealed the western and eastern portions continuously and clearly; and in order to prove their evidence beyond question I decided to test it by excavation. Last September, therefore, Mr. A. D. Passmore and I dug trenches across it. We selected three spots, one between the two 'King Barrow' copses, and the other two

further south-east. In each instance we found the ditches of the avenue without any difficulty, exactly where they were indicated on the air-photographs. The excavations were visited by several archaeologists, including Colonel Hawley, all of whom were quite satisfied that the object of the excavations was attained and the course of the avenue proved. Nothing was visible on the surface. There are no certain traces of the avenue south of the Amesbury-Stonehenge road; but in a grass field between it and West Amesbury manor there are two banks. One of them is clearly an old field-boundary; the other (a few feet east of it) is quite different and much wider and flatter.

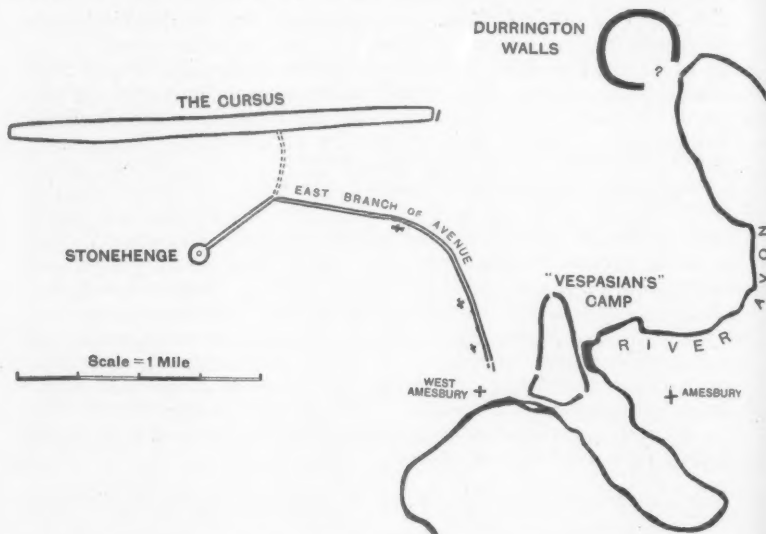
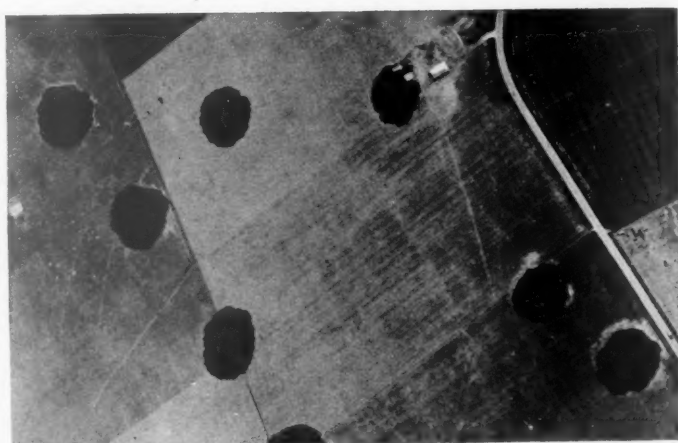
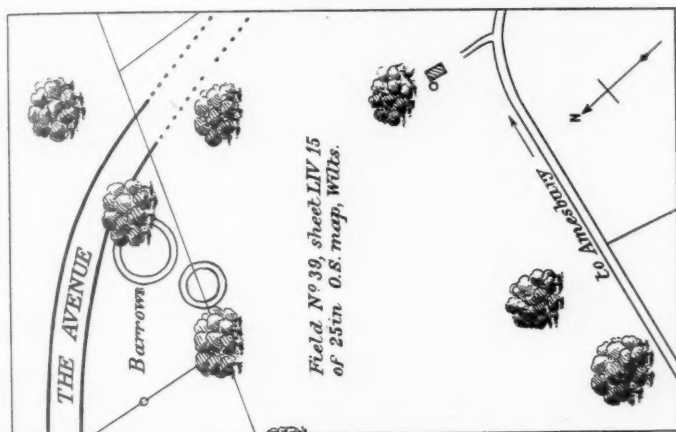


Diagram showing course of the Stonehenge Avenue.

It is in exact alignment with the eastern side of the avenue, and may be the bank of it. There can in any case be no doubt that the avenue was continued across the road down to the river at West Amesbury. That is the point where the Avon approaches nearest to Stonehenge; and although the avenue does not follow the most direct course, it follows a course which avoids the steep gradients of the direct route; and it does so without adding much to its total length. (Direct course, 1 mile 600 yards; actual course, 1 mile 1,320 yards.) This suggests that it was intended for processional use; it seems to me not unlikely that its primary purpose may have been the ceremonial transport of the foreign stones from the river to Stonehenge. If this were so it follows that they would have been transported by sea from Pembrokeshire to the mouth of the Avon.

Our best thanks are due to the two owners of the land, Sir Cosmo Antrobus and Messrs. Wort and Way respectively, for permission to dig.



Air photograph and explanatory diagram of part of the Avenue, Stonchenge

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An account of the discoveries appeared in the *Observer* for 22nd July and 23rd September; and thanks are due to the editor for permission to reproduce the diagram (on the opposite page).

The Excavations at Richborough.—The excavations were continued from 13th August to 9th October. The uncovering of the building found in the previous season to the west of the large concrete foundation was proceeded with, several additional rooms being brought to light. The limits of this building have not yet been ascertained, but it appears to have been a dwelling-house with one or more courtyards opening on to the main east-to-west road, and a series of living-rooms at the back.

To the north-west of this building and close to the main north wall of the fort, a small hexagonal structure was found. It was built entirely of tiles and bricks resting on a foundation of stones and cobbles. Each of the six faces originally formed a curved niche and was coated with a fine plaster, but two had at a later date been filled in with masonry, apparently to give additional strength for carrying some superstructure that has now disappeared. The hollow interior, also hexagonal, had been lined with a thick coating of pink mortar, and the floor was composed of the same material. An opening through the wall, as if for a water outlet, was situated at the floor-level. This ornate little structure of unusual design was in all probability a water-tank or fountain.

The lines of the north-and-south and east-and-west roads near the large dwelling-house were also determined, several sections being cut across them. These roads were mostly composed of hard rammed gravel and had been re-metalled on more than one occasion. The north-and-south road had a substantial stone drain or water-channel on the east side. One discovery which was made late in the season, and therefore could not be fully explored, was that of a ditch, cut in the natural sand, running under the walls of the dwelling-house. This ditch, which was traced for some distance running in a straight line roughly north and south, was found to curve sharply to the east, and it appears more than probable that it formed part of the defences of an early fort. If this be so, the fort must have been formed in the first few years of the Roman occupation of this country, as at one place the side of the ditch had been cut through by a later rubbish-pit containing pottery of about the middle of the first century A.D.

A large number of rubbish-pits and circular and rectangular shafts, some upwards of 30 ft. deep, was found and cleared, much interesting pottery and other finds being obtained from them. The excavations as a whole have produced a most surprising amount of pottery, covering apparently the whole period of the Roman occupation and thus clearly indicating the importance of the site. The coins, dating from the first century B.C. to Saxon times, were also very numerous, some 1,700 being found this season alone.

One of the most noteworthy of the finds was a stone slab some 4 ft. high and 2 ft. broad, carved in high relief with the figure of a draped woman standing in a niche. It had unfortunately been re-used, possibly for paving, and was therefore much defaced. The greater part of the

figure is, however, well preserved, and shows that the workmanship and style are much above the average of Roman sculpture in this country, and that the date cannot be later than the second century A.D., and may well be earlier. That it represents some deity is undoubted, but the absence of any attributes and the fact that whatever was in the hands has been broken away, make its identification with any particular goddess impossible. The general attitude of the figure, however, strongly suggests that it may have been Ceres.

The excavations, as in the previous season, were under the direction of Mr. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., who was assisted by two other Fellows, Mr. W. G. Klein and Mr. Thomas May.

Roman Wall in Houndsditch.—In September last a stretch of the Roman wall about 100 ft. long was uncovered and destroyed south of Goring Street and parallel with Houndsditch. The plinth was less than 7 ft. below ground, and little above the lowest bonding-course remained. The wall showed the normal features, except that the trench of puddled clay and flints at the base was rather narrow. All trace of the Roman ditch had been destroyed in digging that of the medieval period.

The Excavation of Wroxeter.—Through the generosity and public spirit of Sir Charles Hyde, Bart., of Birmingham, the excavation of the ruins of the Roman city of Viroconium, or Uriconium, is again made possible, and the work of uncovering this extensive site, which has been in abeyance since the beginning of the war, will be resumed early next summer.

Wroxeter is distant about five miles to the east of Shrewsbury, lying on the east bank of the river Severn, the area of the city embracing a site of 180 acres, principally of agricultural land. Excavations were carried out in the heart of the city by the late Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., from 1859 to 1862, and later by the joint exertions of the Society of Antiquaries, the Shropshire Archaeological Society, and the Birmingham Archaeological Society from 1912 to 1914, after which time the labourers were drawn into the army, and all digging has since been at a standstill.

After visiting Wroxeter in May last in company with Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., President of the Birmingham Archaeological Society and Local Secretary for the Society of Antiquaries for Warwickshire, Sir Charles Hyde wrote saying how much interested he was with the great possibilities of the place, and confirmed an offer made on the previous day to pay the cost of the excavation at the rate of £1,000 per annum for three years; stipulating that 'the Birmingham Archaeological Society shall have full control of the work of excavation, and shall arrange with a competent person to carry out the work, who shall employ, subject to the approval of the Birmingham Archaeological Society, the necessary staff and workmen'.

Sir Charles Hyde wishes that 'all finds of importance shall be left on the site or distributed among Public Museums, or the collections of learned Societies, Churches, &c.', with the consent of Lord Barnard, the owner of the land; and that 'any difference of opinion with regard to the agreement shall be arbitrated upon by the President of the Society

of Antiquaries, whose decision shall be final'. Sir Charles concluded his letter by saying, 'My only object is to put the matter on a business-like basis, and to help to unravel the history of Romanized Britain, to which end you and your association have done such excellent work'.

Lord Barnard and Lord Berwick have most kindly given permission to dig on their land, and the various tenants have all consented to the excavation. Colonel Sowerby, Lord Barnard's agent, has helped matters very considerably. A joint consultative committee of the Birmingham and Shropshire Archaeological Societies has been formed. Mr. Donald Atkinson, Reader in Archaeology in Manchester University, has been appointed director, with Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox, F.S.A., as adviser, both of whom were associated with the last excavation at Wroxeter; and Mr. Thos. G. Barnett and Mr. Francis Jackson have been appointed assistants. Mr. John Humphreys, F.S.A., with Mr. Francis B. Andrews, F.S.A., will be in control of the work.

The agreement with Lord Barnard was only signed in the beginning of September, and as only a few weeks remained before the close of the season, work in the city was deferred until next year. Exploratory trenches were, however, cut outside the walls, and sections were made of the wall and ditch in many places, while the course of the wall was followed.

Roman remains at Selsey.—Mr. C. Praetorius, F.S.A., sends the following note:—Last summer, during the construction of a new lifeboat slip-way, many fragments of Roman pottery, charcoal, and pieces of bronze, were discovered. Among the pottery were pieces of Samian ware, thumb pots, and remains of a reddish fabric, with fine black surface, of the first or early second century. Some 500 yards away more pottery of the same period was found. A coin of Hadrian was washed out by the sea a few yards from the excavation.

Excavations at the Basilica of S. Sebastiano, Rome.—Volume 20 of the *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, 5th series, 1923, contains a full account of the recent excavations beneath the Basilica of S. Sebastiano on the Appian Way. Not the least interesting result of these excavations has been the confirmation of the old tradition that at this famous spot, dignified by the name *Ad Catacumbas*, the bodies of the Apostles Peter and Paul had rested for a time, before they were transferred anew to the Vatican and to the Via Ostiensis. Apart from the comparatively late legends, embodied in various redactions of the Apocryphal Acts of the Apostles, which associate the removal of the bodies to this spot with an attempt made by certain mysterious 'men from the East' to steal the precious relics, the documentary evidence for the event consists of an entry in the *Feriale Romanum* (date A.D. 354), an inscription of Pope Damasus, and a notice in the *Liber Pontificalis*. The entry in the *Feriale* is, however, obviously incomplete, and, for various reasons, it must be amended, with the help of the Berne MS. of the *Martyrologium Hieronymianum*, until it reads as follows:—

III Kal. Iul. Romae, natale sanctorum apostolorum Petri et Pauli; Petri in Vaticano via Aurelia, Pauli vero in via Ostiensi, utriusque in Catacumbas; passi sub Nerone Tusco et Basso consulibus.

The consulate of Tuscus and Bassus gives us A.D. 258, the year of Valerian's persecution, in which Christian cemeteries were threatened, as the date of the translation. The Damasian inscription records the sojourn of the bodies in verses composed about A.D. 375, long after the event.

'Hic habitasse prius sanctos cognoscere debes,
Nomina quisque Petri pariter Paulique requiris.'

Lastly, the *Liber Pontificalis*, after giving a hopelessly confused account of how the bodies were taken from the place *Ad Catacumbas* under Pope Cornelius (A.D. 251-3) to their final resting-places, tells how Damasus 'adorned with verses' the Platonía, the great semi-circular crypt, 'where the holy bodies once lay'. Hence in the Middle Ages the Platonía, with its double cenotaph in the centre, was the recognized place of pilgrimage for those who wished to honour the Apostles. The recent excavations have proved that the Platonía, although it may have been used for convenience as a *memoria* of the Apostles, with an empty double tomb as a visible centre of veneration, was certainly not the place of the Apostles' burial; for no bodies could ever have been interred in the tomb, and in the early fifth century the crypt became the mausoleum of St. Quirinus whose body was brought there from Pannonia for fear of the Barbarians. Further excavation has served to confirm this view, for the remains of an atrium and *triclia*, beneath the Basilica in quite a separate locality, and definitely associated with the cult of the Apostles, point to the existence of an original *memoria* in another place. On the wall of the *triclia* is a series of *graffiti* invoking the Apostles and recording the fact that the writers had made a *refrigerium* (e.g. *Petro et Paulo . . . refrigerium feci*) in honour of Peter and Paul. The formula is well known and refers to libations made over or near the bodies of martyrs. In this case, the wine was consumed in the *triclia*, while a libation was actually poured upon the spot where the bodies were believed once to have lain. This is the view taken by Professor Marucchi, who gives a full account in the *Notizie* of his excavations on behalf of the Papal Commission and the conclusions at which he has arrived. He even believes that in a deep and mysterious *hypogeum*, the full exploration of which has been hindered by an inrush of water, he has found the actual *memoria* of the Apostles. But Dr. Mancini, who conducted that part of the excavations which was carried out at the expense of the State, advises us to await the result of a complete exploration under and around the Basilica before we commit ourselves to this view. But the fact that the *atrium* and the *triclia* cannot be regarded as earlier than the middle of the third century fits in well with the traditional date of A.D. 258 as that of the translation of the relics of the Apostles, and, if we accept that date, we can understand why the spot, formerly marked only by pagan *columbaria*, along with pagan (and perhaps a few Christian) burial places, was then radically transformed by the construction of an *atrium* and *triclia* adjoining a *memoria*, which indicated the place where the sacred relics had rested.

The most striking visible results of the excavations which are shown to the casual visitor are provided by three second-century burial

chambers, with their rich decorations of painting and stucco-relief. These were excavated by Dr. Mancini, who has provided excellent photographs which give a good idea of the remarkable beauty of the decoration.

Tudor Church Music.—The following communication has been received from Dr. Buck, Dr. Fellowes, Rev. A. Ramsbotham, and Miss S. T. Warner :—

We shall be very grateful if you will kindly find space in your columns for a request in connexion with the edition of Tudor Church Music which is in process of publication by the Oxford University Press for the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. This edition has been described as the re-writing of a century of English musical history, and may fitly be considered a work of national importance. We, as the editors, would appeal to owners of private libraries to help us if they can.

It is probably well known that most of the music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries exists in manuscript only, written not in score but in part-books, one voice to a book; and our work is constantly hampered by the want of one or more books in a set of voice-parts, for lack of which the music recorded remains incomplete. Notable examples of imperfect sets are the large folio books in Durham Cathedral Library, originally a set of ten, now only eight, the 1st Contratenor Decani and Bass Decani having disappeared: the Latin set in Peterhouse, Cambridge, lacking the tenor, as also the set in Christ Church, Oxford, MSS. 979-83. Peterhouse possesses two sets of English books, but of one set, originally ten, only four remain, of the other only seven.

In English work, it is true, a missing part can generally be supplied from another collection, but not always; for of Byrd's Great Service, while the *Magnificat* and *Nunc Dimittis* are also found elsewhere, the Morning portions are only extant in the incomplete Durham books, with the result that one of the four contratenor parts had to be supplied almost entirely for our second volume. In music for the Latin Rite it frequently happens that a Mass or Motet exists only in one set of books, and when this is defective we have to choose between publishing it incomplete and surmising the missing part or parts—a choice not always easy to make.

We hoped that the advertisement of the edition and the publication of a Byrd volume in December 1922 might elicit offers of help from those who possess old part-books, but hitherto those brought to our notice have contained music of a later date than the period covered by our edition. That such books exist is proved by the fact that Dr. Fellowes, on a visit to the Bodleian, found out by chance that his neighbour possessed a tenor part of a set of books written for Southwell Minster in 1607. This book we were kindly allowed to photograph.

This incident and the existence of isolated part-books in the British Museum and elsewhere, e.g. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 29829 and Bodl. MS. Mus. Sch. e. 423, lead us to hope that more of the missing books may still be in existence in private libraries, and we appeal through you to their possible owners to allow us of their generosity to examine and if

necessary, make use of them. Such action on their part might enable us to carry out in full our intention of producing a complete corpus of Tudor Church Music, and so establishing the claim of our country to a foremost place in musical achievement in the great days of Palestrina and Di Lasso.

Communications should be addressed to the Rev. A. Ramsbotham, Charterhouse, London, E.C. 1.

Prehistoric Canoe found in Cheshire.—The *Congleton Chronicle* of 6th October 1923 gives an illustration with a short description of a dug-out canoe discovered at Astbury, near Congleton, in the course of gravel digging near the source of the Dairy Brook. The canoe is made from a single piece of oak and measures 12 ft. 8 in. long, 1 ft. 9 in. wide, and 1 ft. deep. It is not complete, as one end has disappeared. There are two holes pierced in the sides. The date of the canoe is doubtful and its form not so primitive as those found with neolithic celts.

Obituary Notice

Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis.—Eugène Lefèvre-Pontalis, who died somewhat suddenly on 31st October at the age of 61, was one of the most brilliant pupils at the École des Chartes under the Comte Robert de Lasteyrie, whom he succeeded in 1910 as Professor of Medieval Archaeology, holding the position until his death. He was a worthy successor to his master, and as the *Journal des Débats* truly said he was much more than a professor; he was a real apostle of science, and no one had a greater knowledge than he of the churches and châteaux of France, of the humble village church as well as the great cathedral or abbey. In 1901 he succeeded the Comte de Marsy as Director of the Société française d'Archéologie, and that Society owes an immense debt to his able and energetic administration, the success of which is shown by the excellence of the *Bulletin Monumental* and of the annual volumes of the Congrès, to which he contributed numerous papers and monographs. Amongst his other offices he held the post of President of the Société des Antiquaires de France in 1916. He wrote much on the subjects of which he was a recognized authority, among his more important works being *L'Architecture religieuse dans l'ancien diocèse de Soissons*, and monographs on *Saint-Germain-des-Prés* and *Le château de Coucy*. His last article in the *Bulletin monumental* was on the so-called school of architecture of Périgord, being published in Volume 82 of that periodical.

He was well known in England. On three occasions he attended the Annual Meetings of the Royal Archaeological Institute, at Worcester in 1906, Durham in 1908, and Derby in 1914, and his presence and the admirable addresses which he gave were alike greatly appreciated. He was also in London just before the war, making arrangements for a prospective visit of the Société française d'Archéo-

logie to some of the great churches in this country. But the war prevented what could not but have proved a valuable experience not only to the Société but also to English archaeologists. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Society in 1910 and the Fellows, in common with their French friends, mourn the loss of a colleague who was amongst the greatest of medieval antiquaries and whose place it will be difficult if not impossible to fill.

Reviews

The Romans in Britain. By SIR BERTRAM C. A. WINDLE, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., LL.D. 8½ x 5½; pp. xii + 244. London: Methuen. 1923. 12s. 6d.

A popular book of about this size on Roman Britain has long been wanted, and this work would have filled the vacant place admirably but for certain defects which, as they stand, make it difficult to recommend the book to any reader incapable of correcting them for himself. For instance, misprints apart, the author continually gives mis-spelt versions of ancient and modern names (Corstorpitum for Corstopitum, Barathres for Barathes, Coccidius for Cocidius, Meere for Meare, Dimchurch for Dymchurch, and so forth); he often substitutes one name for another, or even invents a new name by confusing two real ones (Tacitus for Agricola, Claudius for Claudian, Severi for *seviri*, Birdoswald for Kirkoswald, Carlisle for Old Carlisle, Viroconium for Corinium, Uffington Lisle by conflating the neighbour villages of Uffington and Kingston Lisle, and others); and he contradicts himself with perfect freedom (Newcastle is said to have been garrisoned by a unit raised, on one page, on the Tigris and, six pages later, on the Indus, neither statement being true; the Birdoswald garrison is indifferently described as Dacian and Tungrian, or 'Tungarian' as it is elsewhere spelt; Chester, which was probably founded about A.D. 50, is given two foundation-dates, one in A.D. 61 and one in the governorship of Agricola; and so on). But these, with scores of the same type, are minor blemishes. A more serious example of the same inaccuracy is afforded by the way in which the author uses inscriptions.

Over forty of these are reproduced in full or in part, in Latin or in English; and even when the correct text is easily accessible, the author frequently misquotes it in an inexplicable way. Thus the *Anavione M P X* of *Eph. Epigr.* vii, 1102 appears as *Anavionax*; the dedicator of the Winchester altar in the British Museum, *Antonius (Lu)cretianus*, given in *C.I.L.* vii, 5 as *Antonius Cretianus*, is given as *A(ntonianus) Lu(cretianus)*, which makes us wonder, among other things, whether the author understands the meaning of brackets; nor are such errors as *Iovoe* for *Iovi*, *Deo Maŋoni* for *Deo Maŋono*, lacking. Such errors occur in one out of every three of the total number of inscriptions quoted, and in every single case where the full Latin text of a Roman stone is given. Even the English translations are often incorrect, as

'Valerius Vitalis, centurion of the First Cohort of Frisiavones', representing *Cho. I. Frisiavo.* > *Val. Vitalis*. We are aware that this translation is not the author's own. There is also a great deal of false information concerning inscribed stones; inscriptions belonging to one site are attributed to another, and stones long perished are said to exist at this or that site. Unfortunately, the author builds on his mistakes. A tile at Leicester bears the clear and perfect stamp LVIII, retrograde. The author falsely describes it as a graffito, and then argues that in a casual scratch like this a final I may have been omitted, and on the strength of this places the Ninth Legion at Leicester. Again, he says that no altars exist dedicated *Marti Cocidio*, though on the previous page he has quoted one of the many well-known altars so dedicated, garbling its dedication.

Some of these errors are merely copied from books on which the author has relied. Not being acquainted with the original sources, he has produced a book which is in the main admittedly a compilation. The works from which he has drawn his material are sometimes good, sometimes out of date, sometimes bad; and he is evidently not in a position to distinguish between the three classes. But surely no writer has informed him that the terms *Arretine* and *Terra Sigillata* are synonymous, or that a single sentence in Ammianus is our only source for the name *Augusta* as applied to London, or that the lion so often seen on a tombstone signifies that the deceased had reached the Mithraic grade of Lions.

These are merely specimens, and their correction would not materially improve the book, which is riddled with misunderstandings and misconceptions, due to the fact that the author has tried to get his subject up out of a few printed books, and evidently does not know where to go in order to supplement his information and to check his guesses. But owing to the brightness of the style, and the attractive form of the book, it is likely to score a success in the rôle of blind leader of the blind.

R. G. COLLINGWOOD.

Primitive Tider i Norge. Av HAAKON SHETELIG. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$; pp. 380, with bibliography and 123 illustrations. Bergen: John Griegs Forlag, 1922.

The period dealt with in this welcome treatise on primitive times in Norway ends with the introduction of bronze about 1500 B. C.; and the author boldly suggests that Norway was inhabited before the Shell-mound period of Denmark, that is, before the maximum depression of the land and rise of the sea in which the characteristic shells were the *Littorina littorea* and *Tapes decussatus*, in different areas. The Shell-mound or Kitchen-midden culture is regarded as an importation, not as a lineal descendant of the epipalaeolithic of Maglemose and Svaerdborg, which is here thought to be the basis of Norway's earliest civilization.

This policy of the open mind is admirable in itself, and is based on something more than conjecture, as our Hon. Fellow defends the view put forward by the late Prof. Montelius in our *Journal* (vol. i, p. 98), that certain almond-shaped flints found in Scandinavia are not only of Solutré type but of Solutré period. In this connexion may be

quoted a table (p. 45 with additions) which gives a conservative estimate of the later Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods :—

Solutré, 13,000—10,000 B. C.

La Madeleine, 10,000—7,000

Mas d'Azil, 7,000—5,000

Le Campigny, 5,000—4,000

Later Stone Age, 4,000—2,000

Possible traces in Scandinavia.

Bone Age (Ancylos Period).

Shell-mound Period.

Megalithic Period.

Even during the greatest extension of the ice, a strip of land on the west of Jutland and possibly in western Norway was ice-free, and the mammoth has certainly been found in Norway, so that remains of contemporary man may some day come to light.

When the people who lived on the shell-mounds were making their picks and characteristic axes of flint, the inhabitants of south-east Norway were shaping greenstone (as flint was scarce) into axes, like those found at Nøstvet; and the culture named after that site near Christiania was superior to that of the much earlier Flint-sites, which produce plenty of flint but few implements. In the later Stone Age of Norway Dr. Shetelig detects four imported elements: types from Denmark and Scania (districts rich in flint), perforated axes (originally from Central Europe), the Vestland axe of greenstone, and the slate series usually called Arctic, but now seen to be common to most of Norway and Sweden.

There is a chapter on prehistoric art in Norway with several illustrations; but though a palaeolithic affinity is recognized in certain engravings on the solid rock, it is admitted that the art of the Bronze Age was purely geometric, and the Cave period in Norway was confined to the later Stone and early Iron Ages. The engravings on flint crust from Grime's Graves are reproduced, and regarded as proof of a palaeolithic tradition in the later Stone Age.

Fixed points in the Neolithic are rare in Europe, but Scandinavian archaeologists are agreed that the Giants' Graves (passage-graves or long barrows) began about 2,500 B. C., and flint daggers soon after 2,000 B. C. In Norway, however, the only megalithic structures are cists, the latest of the series, and these only round Christiania fjord. In regard to stone celts, it is laid down that the chisel edge (*tverøks*) is characteristic of northern Scandinavia, but occurs at an early date in the south, as at Svaerdborg and Maglemose in Denmark, where the later form with central edge (*retøks*) had not yet appeared; but this latter form was, in the later Stone Age, commonest in the south. Of peculiar interest are the British types (resembling figs. 21, 36, 47, 84 A, and 121 of Evans's *Stone Implements*), which seem to have been imported before the Danish types were sent northward. The elaborate axe-hammer from Skudesnes, Ryfylke, called British on p. 242, rather resembles the Bann-river type from Ireland, and there is something of the sort in Denmark.

For many years the author has been almost as busy with the spade as with the pen, and his own discoveries are no small contribution to the prehistory of Norway: the present volume reflects the enthusiasm for the subject that has distinguished Scandinavia for the last two generations. The illustrations are mostly good, and are placed where

they belong in the text ; but a better choice of River-gravel implements might have been made than those on p. 22, and photographs in such cases are generally inferior to drawings. In conclusion, it is hoped that the English edition which is contemplated will have cut edges and stiff covers, subject-headings on each page, numbers to the blocks, and above all an index ; nor is there any reason why these little luxuries should not be universal.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

Scenes and Machines on the English Stage during the Renaissance: A Classical Revival. By LILY B. CAMPBELL. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; pp. x + 302. Cambridge : at the University Press. 1923. 15s.

The Elizabethan Stage in the fullest sense of the term was not that indigenous production with a history dissociated from the continental development of the theatre that so many would have had us believe. England was too near the mainland, and peopled by too many students of the Renaissance, to stand aloof and remain unaffected by the progress of our European neighbours in affairs theatrical. To understand the trend of events in this country during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, recourse must be had to that advance in histrionic representation which had made its way on the continent. In such wise, many an obscure point in the history of the drama will be illuminated, and comprehension of early presentations of modern scenic artistry and character-portrayal attained. Instead of the break, which a political cataclysm in this country was thought to have engendered, continuous advance is to be seen, an advance sometimes pedestrian, sometimes saltatory. Such is the moral to be derived from this well-documented and instructive work of Miss Lily B. Campbell, in the production of which, for her Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago, she was fortunate enough to enlist the sympathies, if not indeed the aid, of authorities of world-wide repute.

The literature of the present century upon the indebtedness of the drama to foreign sources has grown apace. To all but the initiated, it is difficult to appreciate the exact position which has been reached or that research has revealed. Although the evidence and conclusions of Malone and Steevens of a hundred years ago upon the employment of scenery before the Restoration had been the subject of keen controversy, there was left ample room for a re-examination and a fresh investigation in the light of modern inquiry. To this task Miss Campbell has set herself with success, arriving at the conclusion that—

‘the Renaissance treatment of spectacle on the stage stands out as the result of the conscious and imitative re-creation of the classical stage. It was the result of scholarship. In its purpose it was aristocratic. In matters of spectacle, at least, the public stage followed after the academic stage and the court stage, which pioneered the way in the scenic representation of the drama.’

In Part I, which deals with the classical survival of stage decoration in Italy, there is reviewed the influence of Vitruvius on scenic representation, the first edition of whose *De Architectura* appeared in 1486. Chapters in this part are also concerned with the re-discovery of the art of scenic perspective and its adaptation to the drama. The use

and nature of 'Machines', without a knowledge of which a visualization of early plays is all but impossible, are preliminarily discussed, to be followed later by further consideration. The remaining three parts into which the book is divided discuss stage decoration in England and elsewhere during the periods represented by the sixteenth and by the two halves of the seventeenth centuries respectively. Much is justly attributed to Serlio and his books of the *Architettura*, the first five of which appeared between 1537 and 1547. As is pointed out, Serlio's work is of supreme importance to the student of the stage because of its detailed and naïve description, its formularization of the practices of the craftsmen of the time, and, so we may consider it, for its general treatment of the contemporary stage, its scenery, devices, and mechanism for securing verisimilitude. Miss Campbell finds in these facts of the prevalence in the seventeenth century of the classical theory of stage decoration, the most important proof of the classical origin of spectacle on the modern English stage, such that for appreciation of the relevant facts there is urged a study of the relation of these facts to the full development of the classical theory under Inigo Jones and his successors. A description of the dramatic activities of Grammar Schools, at the Universities, and at the Inns of Court, a subject which, for Londoners especially, is of surpassing interest, leads us through performances at the Court itself to the all-important topic of 'Scenery in the Public Theatres'. Of necessity, so we are informed, this decoration was the result of scholarship, and was consecrated from its inception to the pleasure of the courtly and academic circles.

England, sharing the enthusiasm for theatre construction, reflected continental teaching in its operations. Even James Burbage, who, at Shoreditch, constructed the first London playhouse in 1576—The Theatre—must, from his trade as carpenter and builder, have had some knowledge of Vitruvian theories, and a working acquaintance with continental practice. The author finds confirmation of the recognition of the classical origin of the early theatres in the well-known contemporary sketch of the Swan Playhouse, c. 1596, and recalls the adoption on Bankside of the ancient division of the boards into the 'Apron' and the inner stage of the Elizabethan theatre and its successors. Incidentally it may be remarked that, in spite of the numerous and seldom satisfying attempts at interpreting the 'Swan' sketch, there is still room for its re-examination on modern lines, aided by studies such as that now under review. In a well-conceived chapter on Dramatic Criticism, we approach a discussion of the principle of the 'Unity of Place' as a result of the extension and misinterpretation of Aristotle's allusion to time-duration in tragedy as compared with epic poetry. As Professor Boas says, there is to his knowledge no instance of an early play in England which violates the rule. But, against the servile acceptances of the 'Unities' of place and time, the voice of Shakespeare was raised. So long as the desired allusion was obtained, Shakespeare had no hesitation in stimulating the mind in defiance of accepted rules. The author's pithy criticisms may be reserved for those who see in the theatre of to-day nothing but decadent spectacle, and who, so they would have us think, are fated to listen to plays badly constructed, unconvincingly

plotted, and indifferently performed. The critics of the period under consideration

'decried the love of spectacle, the confusion of dramatic types, the lack of decorum, the bloody and the noisy stage. But the theatres were then as now run with a deeper concern for the purses of the managers than for the theories of the critics. Spectacle paid, and the dramatist had to have an audience if he continued to write.'

The chapter on Dramatic Criticism, from which this is quoted, concludes by indicating how a study of the extent of the classical forces at work results virtually in a gathering of the scattered information upon spectacle on the English stage, and the scholarly nature of the origins of the play-acting there. The development in the technique of scenery in the first half of the seventeenth century is traced by the author step by step, the work of Inigo Jones and his contemporaries in this connexion receiving due attention. As regards the distinction to be found between the so-called public and private theatres of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, Miss Campbell submits the distinction to lie in the types of the playhouses themselves, the one consisting of the non-scenic theatre of Palladian design, the other, following Serlio, being rectangular with a stage arranged for perspective scenery. It is admitted, however, that this theory must be tested by reference to the particular houses where the plays between 1576 and 1640 were produced. The evidence afforded by the masques is skilfully marshalled, and the increasing use of movable scenery ably discussed.

'It is evident,' says Miss Campbell, 'that the central idea is that masques are princes' toys, and that their value lies in their ability to delight the senses; consequently the value of changing scenes is found in the relief from weariness and satiety which they afford the eye of the beholder.'

At length in Italy there emerged, before the middle of the seventeenth century, not only the single-arched proscenium front with movable scenery introduced and used habitually for public operatic performances, but also more perfected mechanism for changing scenes. Moreover, every account which has been preserved goes to prove that what immediately appealed to the eye was directly indebted to Italy for inspiration.

The fourth part of the book on 'Scenes and Machines' deals at some length, although all too briefly, with decoration after the Restoration, and discusses the incorporation of scenes in the public theatres. The continuity which, in spite of the years of exile and imprisonment of the Royalists, English theatrical history exhibits is also set out, while, in addition, the efflorescence of the drama, and the strange housings in which play-actors found themselves for exposition of their art, receive consideration with incisive and often penetrating commentary. After recalling the introduction, during the post-Restoration period, of a type of spectacle made familiar in masque and opera, the vexed subject of 'Discoveries' is entered upon, a subsequent and final chapter affording opportunity for expression of sound views upon movable scenes and the 'Unity of Place'.

For the general reader, perhaps, the most pregnant passage for mental retention occurs early in the book, a passage which will assist

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in the solution of the many seeming discrepancies and apparent crudities in the early plays:—

'It is thus apparent that during the sixteenth century the dramatist was finding himself bound by a more and more definite set of rules deduced from classical authority, while the architect was finding more and more diffuse explanation of an equally rigid system of rules for the scenic representation of the drama, his rules likewise drawn from classical authority. The record of stage decoration in England during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is a record of the convergence and the divergence of these two theories, while the record of the late seventeenth century is a record of compromise and conciliation in settling differences that grew up between them.'

The book is admirably illustrated by text-figures and plates, and is provided with a desirable index. Replete with information and crowded, as it is, with statements of fact, its reading is not to be recommended for the mere passing of a few idle minutes now and again; but, however this may be, the student of the playhouse will be grateful in the possession of a work of this character, one to which reference may be had so readily. Indeed, it will be difficult for much headway to be made in the study of early histrionic representation in this country, without complete apprehension of the information which here has been so well assembled.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

Roman Britain, by R. G. COLLINGWOOD, F.S.A., with illustrations and two maps. London: Oxford University Press, 1923. 7½ × 4¾; pp. 104. 2s. 6d. net.

It is but fitting that this volume of *The World's Manuals* should be bound in cloth of the same colour as the new edition of *The Romanisation of Roman Britain*, as the author worthily maintains what may be called the Haverfield tradition. Representing a set of lectures given at the Oxford Summer Meeting in 1921, these pages give a readable and accurate account of Britain under the Romans, without debating controversial matters or loading the text with references. The history of the period is meagre and disconnected, but thanks to archaeological research many of the missing links are now restored, and as an example may be cited our Fellow's view of the sequence of events in the North. A telling map of one part of the North Wall, which might easily be overlooked on the end-papers of the book, lends weight to the argument on pp. 24–36, as follows: About the year 79 Agricola built the road called Stanegate, which was strengthened by forts on the north side about 115. Hadrian extended the road beyond Carlisle and Corbridge, and planted about fourteen forts at intervals in front of it; but these works constituted a frontier rather than a strategic line, as the broad flat-bottomed ditch and mound, also due to Hadrian and now known as the Vallum, which ran from fort to fort, added little to the strength of the line. Soon after the visit of Hadrian in 122, his legate Platorius Nepos enlarged the forts and connected them by the Stone Wall, just behind which was a new military road; but the author insists that even this was more like a

customs barrier than a defensive work. It was completed by 126-7, but sixteen years later the frontier was moved forward to the Antonine Wall between the Forth and Clyde.

This will at least serve as a new basis of discussion, and be tested by excavation in the near future. The manual will no doubt be kept up to date, and another edition might have Samian ware better represented than it is on p. 71, but there is little else to criticize.

REGINALD A. SMITH.

The Great Flint Implements of Cromer, Norfolk. By J. REID MOIR. With illustrations by E. T. LINGWOOD. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 9$; pp. 24. Printed and published on behalf of the author for private circulation by W. E. Harrison, Ipswich.

Mr. Reid Moir is fortunate in dwelling, at Ipswich, in one of the most important districts of England for the study of prehistory. And East Anglia is happy in its possession of one who has the time, the acumen, and the diligence to make discoveries and follow them up successfully. The book under review tells of one of the most important of his many researches.

The first eleven pages deal, as the title suggests, with a single flint-chipping industry, discovered in 1920. There is strong evidence to show that it is referable to the lowest part of the Cromer Forest Bed. It displays features differing somewhat from hitherto known industries. The flints were found on a limited area of the foreshore exposed at low water at Cromer. Some bear on their faces definite facets, whence flakes have been removed by deliberate blows. Others have a plain inner face, with bulb of percussion; and sometimes a striking platform is found at the base. There are, also, large blocks of flint used as cores; and hammer-stones. It has been ascertained that, on the flat shore below high-tide mark, the action of the sea moves the stones but little, and the site is regarded as a workshop floor, the matrix having been slowly removed, and the stones remaining within a little of their original positions. Very large implements are already known from the underlying basement bed of the Crag. These are easily distinguishable by their dark-brown or purple patination. The ochreous implements (those under discussion) are thought to have been made on the basement bed of the Crag, after the denudation of the overlying sand, Crag flints being utilized. They show three remarkable features: immense size, simplicity of make, and a rich and brilliant ochreous patina of great beauty. Others, of a slightly later sub-period, bear a 'yellowish blue'.

In the second part of the book a short survey is made of the several flint-chipping industries and prehistoric periods of East Anglia, the glacial and inter-glacial deposits being tentatively correlated with those of Penck. The pre-Crag implements are placed before the Günz glaciation, and the series under discussion after it. Here the admittedly somewhat stringent condition is laid down that, to be of real evidential value as to geological age, specimens must not be derivatives at the horizon at which they occur.

Reference is made to the Harrisonian eoliths of the Kentish plateau,

and the following sentence occurs: 'The earliest humanly flaked flints of which we have any knowledge are the very primitive specimens of tabular form, exhibiting trimming along one or other of their edges, which were first discovered by the late Benjamin Harrison upon the high plateau of Kent.' Some indication immediately follows that the author does not regard the Kentish eoliths as being necessarily the oldest humanly fashioned tools; but that the earliest, when found, will be likely to *resemble* these forms. In view of the strong evidence, already forthcoming, that the plateau eoliths belong to a palaeolithic industry when ovate and pointed flaked implements were already known, we shall be glad to have the author's views distinctly expressed on some other occasion.

The Cromer Forest Bed implements are referred to an early phase of the Chelles period. They are exactly what they ought to be in order to fit in between the pre-Crag and Palaeolithic River Drift implements. They include coarsely-made ovate and pointed implements.

Above the Cromer Forest Beds Mr. Moir places two boulder clays: the Kimmeridgic, Cromer Till, etc. (Mindel-glacial); and, above, 'the intensely chalky boulder-clay' (Riss-glacial), separated by the Middle Glacial Sands. The whole of the St. Acheul industries and part of the Le Moustier are placed by him within this Middle Glacial time. Many prehistorians will be found to join issue with this opinion. The author will be the first, no doubt, to admit that the evidence is incomplete. He relies partly on the correlation of certain beds of glacial origin (sealing in unrolled implements in brick-earth below), with the intensely chalky boulder-clay.

Prehistoric nomenclature is not yet stereotyped. Perhaps 'facet' should survive rather than 'flake-scar'; and 'ovate' and 'pointed' or 'tongue-shaped', in preference to 'platessiform' and 'batiform'.

A selected list of mammalian remains from the foreshore is agreeable with an Early Chelles period for the ochreous implements.

There is a list of the strata of the north-east coast of Norfolk, two useful diagrams, and a full series of references and footnotes.

Five illustrations in monochrome and one in colours, by Mr. E. T. Lingwood, give an excellent idea of the style of these large implements. There is a full description of each.

Fig. C, plate 3, appears to be rather for right-hand grasp than for mounting. We doubt the use of the hollows for holding in fig. F, plate 6.

The author is to be congratulated on an important and pleasing contribution to the fascinating study of the relics of early man.

H. G. O. KENDALL.

East Hendred, a Berkshire parish, historically treated, a suggestion for a complete parochial survey of the Kingdom. By ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, F.S.A. 10 x 7½; pp. xv + 446. London: Hatchards, 1923.

Many of those sitting down to write a parish history will be grateful to Mr. Humphreys for indicating how such a task might or might not be undertaken. This survey is handsomely produced. The type and

the paper are both excellent. There is a large-scale map, which is essential to a work of this kind. And the scope of the index can be gauged by the fact that it occupies approximately one-fifth of the volume.

Mr. Humphreys has been fortunate in choosing this parish for the elaboration of his scheme; for, as his book shows, there is plenty of material available of both interest and value. We should have assumed that, at an early stage of his researches, he would have made a careful examination of the documents at Hendred House, a collection which includes several hundred charters, forming, probably, the most important material for the future historian of the parish; but he has considered it sufficient to quote from the descriptive Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. This he has done freely, the same information, in some cases, being given on different pages. Thus mention of the records of the Courts held by the Prior of Noyon is included among the 'Printed Authorities' (p. 48), because, presumably, they were referred to in the printed Report; and the same description of them is included among the 'Manuscript Sources' (p. 17), because, presumably, they have not been printed. Incidentally both these entries contain the same misprint; '12-13 Rich. I' looked suspicious (in view of the unfortunate success of the archer at Chalus); the Report gives '12-13 Rich. II'; and this is correctly given by Mr. Humphreys in yet a third place (p. 13).

There is, however, an imposing list of 'Miscellaneous Documents' relating to the parish; and those from the Westminster Abbey muni-ments, a valuable mine for the local historian, are of special interest. But in this list the value of the entry is often minimized by the scanty information given; and the method of quoting an original authority, or even the printed Calendars, could generally be improved. In the case of an unprinted plea roll the number of the membrane should be given; and 'P. R. O. Close Roll, 16 Edw. II' and 'Salisbury Charter, Rolls Series', are unnecessarily vague. 'Feudal Aids' is published neither by the Record Commission (p. 24), nor in the Rolls Series (p. 155).

In the Biographical Sections, to which Mr. Humphreys has attached importance, there is an interesting list of rectors, of whom well-arranged biographies are given; and in this list are the names of Archbishop Chichele and Brooks, bishop of Gloucester. In the section devoted to general biography it is difficult to see what has constituted the right of admission to the East Hendred Temple of Fame. Birth and residence would ordinarily be regarded as the principal qualifications; and the facts that Mr. Stevenson compiled the Report on the manuscripts at Hendred House, and that Lord Wantage purchased one of the manors in 1897, do not seem to justify the space allotted to their biographical sketches. Mr. Humphreys's scheme sometimes suffers from irrelevance and a lack of proportion. Moreover, the system of dividing up the Eyston family, which has held the Manor of Arches from the fifteenth century, into paragraphs arranged in the alphabetical order of their Christian names is particularly ill-advised.

For the student of manorial history this book will come as a disappointment. Both Ashmole and the brothers Lysons, notwithstanding Mr. Humphreys's somewhat uncomplimentary remarks, give some interesting

material relating to the origin and descent of the five manors in East Hendred. But here we have no connected account of any of them: they are treated neither historically nor topographically; and isolated facts concerning them must be gleaned from the different sections of the book. The King's Manor in particular deserves a coherent story; for its interest is illustrated by the fact that the stewardship was formerly available for retiring Members of Parliament.

As for the Romans, they do not appear until p. 306; and they are then dismissed in a short paragraph of a chapter which includes material as miscellaneous as the village ghost and Sir Thomas More's drinking-cup. There is no small advantage in the old-fashioned view of arranging matter in some form of chronological sequence.

Mr. Humphreys, in his introduction, hopes that 'some prosperous local archaeological society, or, better still, the Government', will treat all parishes on some such lines as those of the plan which he has now put forward. We say with much regret that this is a hope which we are unable to endorse.

CHARLES CLAY.

British Borough Charters, 1216-1307. Edited by ADOLPHUS BALLARD and JAMES TAIT. 9x6; pp. cii+400. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1923. 42s. net.

Students will welcome the publication of the second volume of the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard's work on British Borough Charters. Mr. Ballard was one of the many students who, inspired and encouraged by the enthusiasm and personality of Frederic W. Maitland, devoted many years to the study of borough history. His death at the comparatively early age of forty-eight has deprived us of a careful and ardent student of this subject. He had collected much of the material for this volume, but at the time of his death it was not in a condition for the press and the introduction had to be written. Fortunately for all concerned Professor James Tait was induced to complete the work, and we owe him a deep debt of gratitude for undertaking what is always a peculiarly difficult and frequently a thankless task. Professor Tait has given the work scrupulous care, and his introduction shows that wide vision and exactness which we never fail to find in his work.

The arrangement of the material was limited by the scheme already adopted in the first volume, so that it is perhaps out of place to criticize the methods used, particularly as they received full criticism when the first volume was published. Further, Professor Tait disarms criticism by pointing out in his preface, that Mr. Ballard's method of breaking up the charters and rearranging their clauses under subject headings, is far from the most convenient arrangement for the study of individual charters, though the difficulty is mitigated by the provision of a Table of Sources showing where the texts of the charters are to be found and of a Table of Contents of the charters. The disadvantage, however, of this scheme, he thinks, is outweighed by the more important consideration that a student would have to make some such rearrangement as Mr. Ballard's for himself. Whether that is an outweighing

consideration is perhaps open to argument. The greatly increased length of the documents of the period dealt with in this volume make the study of any individual charter wellnigh impossible under Mr. Ballard's scheme. Students who desire to make such a study will be driven to some source where the text of the charter will be given unmutated. Nevertheless, although it may be thought that other methods of arrangement would have made the work more useful, the fact remains that it fills a gap as a book of sources, and will be of permanent value in all investigations into borough development.

The headings under which the clauses of the charters are grouped are: The formation of the borough; Burgage tenure and law of real property; Tenurial privileges; Burgess franchise; Jurisdictional privileges; Mercantile privileges; Borough finances; Borough officers and Public services. Each of these headings has several subheadings, and the whole is brought together by a carefully prepared index.

In the Introduction, which is not the least important part of the work, Professor Tait wisely follows Mr. Ballard's divisions into sections, as it enables the reader to compare the growth of the various privileges and customs in use during the periods covered by the two volumes. The thirteenth century was possibly the most important era in the growth of English boroughs. Favoured by the necessities of the Crown and the Barons, consequent on the Barons' wars, the burgesses of many of the towns obtained, in return for substantial considerations, new privileges and greater independence, but an independence which, as Professor Tait remarks, fell far short of that of the communes of France and the free cities of Germany. This increase in the number of grants of borough liberties is especially noticeable in the last twenty years of the reign of Henry III, particularly during the years 1255, 1256, and 1257. The number of charters granted and the tendency of the Chancery towards set forms were perhaps responsible for the system of giving charters to different boroughs in identical terms. Attention was long ago called to this by Miss Mary Bateson and others, and the bringing together of the clauses of a similar nature in this volume facilitates the tracing of many of them to their sources. Even mistakes and bad pieces of drafting have been perpetuated by the practice of copying the clauses of one charter into another. Certain charters also were taken as models upon which the clauses of other charters were drafted. Thus the charter granted to Hereford in 1215 was the model for the charters to Shrewsbury, Worcester, Bridgenorth, Montgomery, and other western boroughs. In like manner charters to London, Canterbury, Winchester, and other important towns were taken as models for many other places. Another practice of this time to which attention is called, was the granting of all the privileges of one place *en bloc* in a charter to another. Edward I must have had high expectations from his newly-formed boroughs at Melcombe Regis, Lyme Regis, and Newton in Dorset, when he granted them all the privileges given to London in 1268. As Professor Tait reminds us, 'high privileges could not exalt weak communities'. The two former of these places remained small rural towns, while Newton as early as 1585 had so far fallen from its early promise as to be merely represented by a single farm. Even completer oblivion befell Waremouth, a royal

borough in Northumberland, which about 1247 was granted the liberties of Winchester, a privilege that also was allowed to its neighbour, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Professor Tait has some interesting observations on the question of what was a borough, in which he follows generally the arguments of Maitland. He doubts Mr. Ballard's conclusion based upon his examination of twelfth-century charters, that 'two features and two features only can be predicated of every borough, namely, the application of burgage tenure to all tenements within its borders and the possession of a law court with jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of these tenements'. He thinks that these two features are not necessarily the essence of a borough, and contents himself with the simpler and safer definition that a borough in the thirteenth century was a vill in which the tenements were held by burgage tenure. He supports this definition from the evidence of the charters printed in the text. He divides boroughs into two classes—Royal Boroughs and Seignorial Boroughs—and traces the growth of privileges in each and the differences in their development.

The work is essentially one for students of constitutional history, but Professor Tait's analysis of the charters brings to light some interesting social and economic conditions of the time. Shrewsbury, he tells us, was the first town to receive a licence to wall in 1218, and grants of murage become general a little later. Pavage, a privilege which indicates a better condition of the streets, appears about the same time. Grants of privileges for the maintenance of order among the clerks at Oxford and Cambridge point to town and gown differences as early as the thirteenth century.

WILLIAM PAGE.

The Arts in Greece, Three Essays. By F. A. WRIGHT. 5½ x 8½; pp. viii + III. London: Longmans Green & Co. 6s.

These essays on the arts of dancing, music, and painting as practised in ancient Greece, embody a protest against 'that spirit of restlessness which since the Renaissance has been the bane of art', and an appeal for a return to the simplicity which was at once the strength and the virtue of the artistic principles of Greece. Order, discipline, and measure in dancing; rhythm, melody, and harmony in music; grace, purity of line, and economy of method in painting combined to make that quality which the Greeks, not unwisely, regarded as beauty, a quality inherent in 'the inner and unseen fairness' of a thing, or an action, or an idea, as much as in its outward expression.

The essential simplicity which these constituents of beauty connote made such art truly popular, a possession of the people; and in respect of painting the author draws a parallel between the artists of Japan and Greece. 'In both cases', as he says, 'the artist stood close to life, and did not take himself too seriously; their work was their livelihood, their productions passed at once into the hands of their fellows; they achieved greatness without being great.' So too with the complicated ritual of words and music and gesture of the innumerable Greek dances, which people of both sexes and of all ages performed instinctively and naturally as the expression of every kind of mood and as the accom-

paniment of every possible occasion. In the same way, music was popular because of the simplicity of the musical instruments of ancient Greece, and in spite of the elaborateness of Greek musical theory. As the author points out, the Greeks, proud of their versatility, disliked the specialist, and greatly preferred the unskilled facility of the amateur to the technical perfection of the highly trained professional.

Such is the argument of these thoughtful and original essays, which the author, with deep love and reverence for the spirit of the culture of Greece, sustains with great etymological, technical, and archaeological learning. His knowledge of the different forms of the dance is profound; his perception of the aims and effects of the musical art is as shrewd as it is comprehensive; his acquaintance with Greek painting especially as exemplified in painted pottery, is exhaustive.

Of special interest to the archaeologist is the list of Greek dances which (quoting from the *Deipnosophists* of Athenaeus and supplementing the list from his own observations) the author gives on pp. 18-26. His dissertation on musical instruments (pp. 41-6), on musical theory (pp. 51-2), and musical forms (pp. 57-61), shows deep research and a wide acquaintance with classical literature; and his comparison of the distinctive features of the musical significance of the works of the great tragic poets with those of the modern classical musicians is as suggestive as it is acute.

His appreciation of the ideals and methods of Greek painting is shown in his subtle contrast of the Greek love of form with the Roman, and modern, craving for colour. Especially sagacious is our author's condemnation of the merely pretty in art, as exemplified in what we read of the paintings of Apelles, in which he sees, as a mark of decadence, the exaltation of perfection of technique above all other qualities. But the frescoes and the paintings of old Greece are irretrievably lost; only some slight record of them remains. Nevertheless, from the vases we can realize the purity of the Greek love for pictured form, as surely as in their coins and sculptured marbles we envisage their incomparable mastery of the plastic art.

A word must be said for the pleasant *format* of this thoughtful and stimulating book. It is well printed on fine paper; and its attractive 'jacket' is adorned with an excellent block of the Dancing Maenad, which might well have been used as a frontispiece of the volume, so aptly does it seem to symbolize Mr. F. A. Wright's point of view.

E. E. DORLING.

L'Ethnographie préhistorique de la Russie du nord et des États Baltiques du nord. Par A. M. TALLGREN. (Conférence faite au Congrès international des Sciences Historiques, Bruxelles, 10 April 1923). Acta et Commentationes Universitatis Dorpatensis, B. IV. pp. 24; 9 x 6½. 10 maps; 2 plates. Tartu-Dorpat, 1923.

Dr. Tallgren has done a great service to western archaeologists by issuing in the French tongue this useful summary of the early history of the Baltic States. Following his usual custom he has given a series of distribution maps, and to a great extent left these to speak for themselves. He works backwards and begins with maps of Esthonia

and the North Russian region, first in the second Iron Age, A. D. 900-1000, and then in the first Iron Age, A. D. 100-500. These are followed by a map of the Russian area in the Bronze Age, about 1000 B. C. or thereabouts, in which he shows the extent of the Scandinavian, Central and East European, and East Russian cultures. Lastly he has three maps dealing with the close of the Neolithic Age about 2000 B. C. In one of these he shows how the comb-ware culture stretched at that time from Siberia over the whole of Finland and Esthonia and even further south, which seems to support the view that the Mongoloid peoples were settled there in early times. He gives a plate of objects typical of the Fationovo culture.

H. J. E. P.

From Augustus to Augustine. Essays and studies dealing with the contact and conflict of Classic paganism and Christianity. By E. G. SIHLER. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$; pp. xi + 335. Cambridge, at the University Press, 1923. 12s. 6d.

In this series of essays, Dr. Sihler treats of the more obvious conflict between Christianity and the Pagan world, as it is reflected in the Apologists from Minucius Felix to Augustine. The author's attitude towards Greek and Roman paganism retains a good deal of the irritability and impatience which appear in the pages of the Apologists themselves, and one is hardly convinced that in his chapter on 'the spiritual failure of classic civilization', or in the chapter on Stoicism, he does anything like justice to the religious teachers of antiquity. He is too much inclined to picture the new religion as if it conquered by coming into a vacuum created by the bankruptcy of heathendom. His studies would not have lost their value to the Christian readers for whom they were intended, if he could have looked at the problem from the point of view of Harnack's suggestive saying: 'Christianity has throughout sucked the marrow of the ancient world and assimilated it.' The work of Wendland, Dieterich, and others, which has thrown new light on the relations between Christianity and Graeco-Roman civilization, has apparently made no appeal to him.

Dr. Sihler is most interesting when dealing with individuals. He evidently likes Tertullian (for his 'evangelical' qualities) better than the philosophic Clement, whose love of allegory and doctrine of the Christian *γνῶσις* he cannot approve. But he is very fair to Julian, and only quarrels with Augustine on account of one superstitious practice which he had failed to condemn.

F. J. E. R.

Periodical Literature

Archaeologia, vol. 72, contains the following articles:—Medieval seals of the bishops of Durham, by C. H. Hunter Blair; Flint implements of special interest, by R. A. Smith; The devastation of Bedfordshire and the neighbouring counties in 1065 and 1066, by Dr. G. H. Fowler; Weaverthorpe Church and its builder, by John Bilson; Irish bronze

pins of the Christian period, by the late E. C. R. Armstrong; Notes on a vellum album containing some original sketches of public buildings and monuments, drawn by a German artist who visited Constantinople in 1574, by E. H. Freshfield; The monastery of St. Milburge at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, by Rev. Dr. Cranage; On two medieval bronze bowls in the British Museum, by O. M. Dalton; A find of Ibero-Roman silver at Cordoba, by W. L. Hildburgh; Some unpublished plans of Dover harbour, by W. Minet; On the pottery from the waste heap of the Roman potters' kilns discovered at Sandford, near Littlemore, Oxon., in 1879, by T. May; Bath Inn or Arundel House, by C. L. Kingsford.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 76, contains the following articles:—The Elephant in medieval legend and art, by G. C. Druce; Inscriptions upon medieval bells, by Rev. A. H. F. Boughhey; Earliest type of English alabaster panel carvings, by Dr. Philip Nelson; The Roman circus in Britain: some new identifications, by A. Hadrian Allcroft; Some fifteenth-century English alabaster panels, by Dr. Philip Nelson; The Virgin triptych at Danzig, by Dr. Philip Nelson; The Saxon Land Charters of Wiltshire (first series), by Dr. G. B. Grundy.

The English Historical Review, October 1923, contains the following articles:—The Papal schism of 1378 and the English province of the order of Cluny, by Miss Rose Graham; The elections for the Long Parliament, 1640, by R. N. Kershaw; The Hanau controversy of 1744 and the fall of Carteret, by Sir Richard Lodge; Brougham, Lord Grey, and Canning, 1815–30, by H. W. C. Davis; The redemption of the five boroughs, by Allen Mawer; The English bishops at the Lateran Council of 1139, by Rev. William Hunt; 'Lost Lives' of St. Louis of Toulouse, by Miss Margaret Toynbee; Richard II and the death of the Duke of Gloucester, by R. L. Atkinson; The Irish Free Trade agitation of 1779, by Dr. George O'Brien.

History, October 1923, contains the following articles:—The jewels lost in the Wash, by Mrs. Hilary Jenkinson; The recruiting of the Long Parliament, 1645–7, by R. N. Kershaw; The emancipation of slaves at the Cape, by A. F. Hattersley; The teaching of history in Schools: III, Sherborne, by the head-master; Historical revisions: xxvii, Ancient Sparta, by A. M. Woodward.

The *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, vol. 53, Jan.–June 1923, contains the following articles of archaeological interest:—Excavations at Ghar Dalam (Dalam Cave), Malta, by G. Despott; Maya and Christian chronology, by R. C. E. Long; A sepulchral cave at Tray Cliff, Castleton, Derbyshire, by Leslie Armstrong; Carved monoliths at Jāmūgūri in Assam, by J. H. Hutton; Stone circles in Gambia, by the late H. Parker; The Pleistocene deposits and their contained palaeolithic flint implements at Foxhall Road, Ipswich, by P. G. H. Boswell and J. Reid Moir.

The Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. 43, part 1, contains the following articles:—Military operations on the north front of Mount Taurus: iv, The campaigns of 319 and 320 B.C., by Sir W. M. Ramsay; The progress of Greek epigraphy, 1921–2, by M. N. Tod; More relics of Graeco-Egyptian schools, by J. G. Milne; The early geography of SE. Asia Minor, by Prof. A. H. Sayce; A female head of the Bologna

type, by Prof. P. Gardner; A statue from a tomb, by Prof. P. Gardner; A new seal in the Ashmolean Museum, by G. R. Driver; The Sophocles statues, by Franz Studniczka.

The Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 11, part 2, contains the following articles:—The Via Flaminia, by T. Ashby and R. A. L. Fell; Tacitus as a historian, by J. S. Reid; Roman Britain in 1921 and 1922, by M. V. Taylor and R. G. Collingwood; Inscribed fragments of stagshorn from North Italy, by J. Whatmough; The mints of the Empire: Vespasian to Diocletian, by H. Mattingly; The obelisks of Augustus at Rome, by M. L. W. Laistner; *Dediticii*: the sources of Isidore (Etym. 9, 4, 49-50), by M. L. W. Laistner.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society, vol. 12, no. 5, contains the following articles:—The Presidential address on the causes of the unrest in France which culminated in the Terror, by W. Wyatt-Paine; Huguenot London: Charing Cross and St. Martin's Lane, by W. H. Manchée; The family of Rebotier, by W. H. Ward: The registers of the Reformed church at La Roche-Beaucourt, by C. E. Lart; Notes on the family of Beuzeville, by W. A. Beuzeville, with a genealogy by W. Minet; Miscellanea: i. The Vaillant family, ii. The French church, Threadneedle Street, and the Royal Exchange, iii. Peter Feuillerade.

Transactions of the Oriental Ceramic Society, 1922-3 (printed for private circulation only), contains, in addition to a description of specimens exhibited at meetings, the following papers:—Some reflections on artistic value, by V. Wethered; Ying Ch'ing, Ju, and Ch'ai Yao, by G. Eumorfopoulos; The significance of Samarra, by R. L. Hobson.

The Library, vol. 4, no. 2, contains the following articles:—The fifth edition of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, by E. Gordon Duff; An Elizabethan Printer and his copy, by W. W. Greg; Milton, Salmasius, and Dugard, by F. Madan; The importation of books into England in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries: an examination of some Customs Rolls, by H. R. Plomer; The surreptitious edition of Michael Drayton's *Peirs Gaueston*, by J. W. Hebel.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 9, nos. 9, 10, and 11, contain the following articles:—With the Grand Fleet in 1780, by Prof. G. A. R. Callender; The Admiralty building, by D. B. Smith; John Cunningham's Journal, by L. G. Carr Laughton; The dress of the British seaman: iii, by G. E. Manwaring.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, no. 10, October 1923, contains the following articles:—Old printed Army Lists, continued, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; The 'Government' or 'Black Watch' Tartan, by Col. Hon. M. C. A. Drummond; The 'Jingling Johnny' of the 88th Connaught Rangers, by Lt.-Col. H. F. N. Jourdain; Disbanded Regiments, by W. Y. Baldry; Major T. H. Shadwell Clerke, by A. Brewis; Major-General Hon. Alexander Mackay, by Lt.-Col. J. H. Leslie; Extracts from standing orders in the garrison of Gibraltar, 1803, concluded, by Col. F. T. T. Gascoigne; Cartagena, 1741, by Col. C. Field; The fort of St. Johns on the River Richelieu, Canada, by Lt.-Col. R. O. Alexander; An early work on artillery, by M. J. D. Cockle.

Ancient Egypt, 1923, part 3, contains the following articles:—Types of early scarabs, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Traces of a *Ka*-belief in

modern Egypt and old Arabia, by G. D. Hornblower; The supports of the Pylon flagstaves, by R. Engelbach; Pithom and Raamses, by H. M. Wiener; Current fallacies about history, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 23, contains the following papers:—Explorations at the Roman fort of Burgh-by-Sands, by R. G. Collingwood; A tombstone from Birdoswald, by R. G. Collingwood; The passage of the Border by Aeneas Sylvius in the winter of 1435–6, by Canon J. Wilson; Elva stone circle, by W. D. Anderson; Antiquities at Dean, by J. R. Mason; Hesket-in-the-Forest, by T. H. B. Graham; Sebergam, by T. H. B. Graham; Carleton by Penrith, by T. H. B. Graham; Genealogical Gleanings relating to Cumberland, by Col. Steel; Captain Thomas Holme, William Penn's Surveyor-General (1624–95), by H. S. Cowper; Lady Anne Clifford's Account-book for 1665 and for 1667–8, by Dr. G. C. Williamson; A copy of John Denton's MS. in the possession of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham, by C. W. James; Plough markings on stones, by W. D. Anderson; The tumulus on Great Mell Fell, by W. D. Anderson; The Giant's Grave, Penrith, by W. G. Collingwood; Notes on Wabertwaite, by the late Rev. C. Caine; Antiquities at Egremont, by the late Rev. C. Caine; Tillesburg, by W. G. and R. G. Collingwood; Maryport and the Tenth Iter with further notes on Roman antiquities, by J. B. Bailey; De Threlkeld, by Rev. F. W. Ragg; An inventory of the Ancient Monuments of Cumberland, by W. G. Collingwood.

The Essex Review, October 1923, contains the following articles:—William Byrd, 1543–1623, by Canon E. H. L. Reeve; Baldwin of Felsted: the king's silversmith and goldsmith in 1185; The Presbyterian organization of Essex, by Rev. H. Smith; A relic of old Wanstead—a night-watchman's shelter attached to the church, by C. Whitwell; An introduction to the earliest parish register books belonging to the cathedral church of St. Mary, Chelmsford, by Canon Tancock; Notes on windmills, past and present, in and around Romford, by J. H. Bayliffe; An Essex pensioner in the days of Queen Anne, by C. F. D. Sperling.

Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society, vol. 6, part 4, contains the following papers:—Notes on the hundred and manor, or grange, of Odsey, by Sir George Fordham; Digswell Parish registers, by H. F. Hatch; Wallington church, its patrons and its rectors, by the late Rev. J. Mearns.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 4, part 5, contains the following papers:—The earliest views of London, by W. Martin; St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, by Sir Edward Brabrook; Old London Bridge, by Col. M. B. Pearson; Rural Middlesex under the Commonwealth: ii, The economy of the rural estates in Middlesex, by S. J. Madge.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. 64, contains the following articles:—Sussex Lynchets and their associated Field-ways, by Dr. E. Curwen and Dr. E. C. Curwen; Sussex deeds in private hands; Alfoldean Roman station, by S. E. Winbolt; Notes concerning the Bowyer family, by P. A. Bowyer; The story of the old gunpowder works at Battle, by H. Blackman; Kingsham, near Chichester, by

I. C. Hannah; Amberley castle measurements, by W. D. Peckham; The castle of Lewes, by L. F. Salzman; 'The Old Palace' at West Tarring; A coffin chalice and paten at East Dean, by Rev. A. A. Evans; Inventory of parochial documents: the parish of St. Giles, Horsted Keynes, compiled by C. H. Chalmers and A. R. Young. Among the Notes contained in this volume are the following:—A Shoreham palaeolith; The examination of a barrow on Glynde Hill; Inhumation and cremations on the London road, Brighton; Roman burial in Aldingbourne; Limoges enamel figure discovered at Shulbrede priory; Berwick Court, Alfriston.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 27, part 3, contains the following articles:—The family of Eland, by C. T. Clay; The manor and church of Woolley, by J. W. Walker; and short notes on excavations at Melksham, and the position of the Roman site near Adel.

Papers, Reports, &c., read before the Halifax Antiquarian Society, 1922, contain the following:—Priors of Lewes, Lords of the Halifax manor, by John Lister; Old Heptonstall, a chapter in its history, by H. P. Kendall; Notes on Halifax gaols, by R. Eccles; Barkisland Hall, and the family of Gledhill, by H. P. Kendall; The Brearley Hall, in Midgley, by T. Sutcliffe; The Old Cock Inn, by T. W. Hanson; Our local canals, by C. Clegg.

Publications of the Thoresby Society, vol. 26, part 3, contains the following articles:—Turner in Yorkshire: his wanderings and sketches, by H. E. Wroot; The family of Wridlesford or Woodlesford, by C. T. Clay; A fifteenth-century rental of Pontefract; The arms of Leeds, by W. B. Barwell Turner; The Shilleto of the West Riding of Yorkshire, by R. J. Shilleto; Wills of Leeds and district, transcribed by the late R. B. Cook (continued).

Vol. 27, part 2, of the same publication consists of a further instalment of *Testamenta Leodiensia*, 1553 to 1560.

The Scottish Historical Review, October 1923, contains the following articles:—Lt.-Col. James Steuart: a Jacobite Lieutenant-Governor of Edinburgh Castle, by Major K. A. Moody-Stuart; The problem of Alsace, by Maurice Wilkinson; The authorship of the *Eikon Basilike*: the evidence of William Levett, by Walter Seton; The captivity of James I, by E. W. M. Balfour-Melville; Fencing the Court, by Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson; The quarters of the English army in Scotland in 1656, by G. Davies.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 36, section C, parts 6-15, contain the following papers:—Irish poets, historians, and judges in English documents, 1538-1615, by T. F. O'Rahilly; The book of Adam and Eve in Ireland, by Rev. St. John D. Seymour; Some Irish Bronze-Age finds, by E. C. R. Armstrong; A Bronze-Age burial near Galbally, co. Tyrone, by R. A. S. Macalister; The signs of Doomsday in the Saltair na Rann, by Rev. St. John D. Seymour; Place-names and antiquities of S.E. County Cork—Barony of Barrymore, part iii, by Rev. P. Power; The office of Chief Governor of Ireland, 1172-1509, by H. Wood; Charles Willoughby, M.D., died 1694, by T. P. C. Kirkpatrick; Silva Focluti, by Prof. E. MacNeill; Manuscripts of the 'Modus tenendi Parliamentum' in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, by Olive Armstrong.

The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 53, part 1, contains the following papers:—The La Tène period in Ireland, by the late E. C. R. Armstrong; The chapel of Dublin Castle, by Rev. H. J. Lawlor; A descriptive list of Irish shrines and reliquaries, by H. S. Crawford; Irish soldiers in the service of Henry VIII, by W. G. Strickland. Among the Miscellanea are the following notes:—Thomas Lee, Captain-General of Kerne; The investigations at Nendrum, Strangford Lough; Carvings from Aran churches; Finds of bog butter, &c.; The Royal Hospital at Kilmainham and its architect.

The Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, Session 1921-2, contains the following papers:—Our Mother-Tongue; a musical policy for Wales, by Dr. H. Walford Davies; The ecclesiology of Pembrokeshire, by Rev. E. Tyrrell-Green; Harlech Castle, by C. R. Peers.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 42, contains the following articles:—The origin of Cricket—Carmarthen its home, by A. Hadrian Allcroft; Bronze object (dodecahedron) found in St. Peter's churchyard, Carmarthen, now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, by G. Eyre Evans; Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, by D. M. Thomas; Dug-out canoes in Wales, by G. Eyre Evans; Royal Carmarthenshire Militia, 1803-31, continued; King George IV at Carmarthen, by T. E. Brigstocke; Eglwys Cymmin; Laugharne Fair, 1857; Some West Wales effigies; Llanedy, by J. R. Gabriel; Vicar Prichard of Llanedy (1579-1644), by G. Eyre Evans; Carmarthen Borough election, 1754; David Davies: a Carmarthen student, 1796-1801; Goronwy Owen and Lewis Morris: Letter written from Llandeilo Fawr, 1752, by G. Eyre Evans.

The American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 27, no. 3, contains the following articles:—Red-figured Athenian vases recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by G. M. A. Richter; Imagines in Imperial portraiture, by E. H. Swift; Venus Pompeiana and the new Pompeian frescoes, by M. H. Swindler; The new Athenian stele with decree and accounts, by A. Pogorelski; The inscriptions of Athena Nike, by W. B. Dinsmoor; The metopes of the Athenian Treasury as works of art, by W. R. Agard; Inscriptional and topographical evidence for the site of Spartolus and the southern boundary of Bottice, by B. D. Meritt.

Old-Time New England, vol. 14, no. 2, contains an article by E. B. Delabarre on the Dighton Rock inscription.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, vol. 53, parts 1-5, contain the following articles of archaeological interest:—The study of Prehistoric wells, by J. Richter; Ancient patterned fabric from Turfan, Central Asia, by A. Haberlandt; A clear case of prehistoric cannibalism at Hankenfeld, Lower Austria, by J. Bayer; The question of the age of Taubach and Markkleeberg, by J. Bayer; The Nordic race, by G. Kraitschek; A neolithic idol from the Manharts district, Lower Austria, by A. Hrodegh.

Annales de l'Académie royale d'archéologie de Belgique, vol. 71, parts 1 and 2, contain the following articles:—The 'Sinte Elisabethsvloed' at Dordrecht in 1421: the wings of a retable painted c. 1470-80, by

J. Casier ; House façades with crow-stepped gables built at Antwerp in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by E. Geefs ; The disappearance of pictures by Rubens from Antwerp in the second year of the Republic : the artistic collections of the Peeters family, by F. Donnet ; Tapestries in the Palais de la Généralité at Barcelona and in the royal palace at Madrid, by M. Puig y Cadafalch ; Chrétien Sgrooten, a sixteenth century cartographer, by F. van Ortroy.

Académie royale de Belgique—Bulletin de la classe des Beaux-arts, Tome 5, nos. 1-6, contains a paper on curiosities of medieval architecture, by Paul Jaspar.

Suomen Museo, vol. 29, contains the following articles:—Are the East Bothnian 'Giants' Castles' prehistoric earthworks? by J. Ailio ; Stone-Age habitations at Ravi in the parish of Säkkijärvi, by A. Europaeus ; A forgotten find of gold, by C. A. Nordman ; An inquiry into folk settlements with the help of archaeology and history, by J. Finne ; Heraldry and inscriptions in the island of Tulludden, by H. Donner ; The silver ring from the island of Ukonsaari, by C. A. Nordman ; Paintings on the vault and walls of Åbo Cathedral, by A. Tavaststjerna ; East Swedish dwelling-place culture and the Finnish stone age, by C. A. Nordman ; The development of style in Finland in historic times, by K. K. Meinander ; The parish of Laihia in 1752, by K. Hedman.

Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, vol. 14, Oct.-Dec. 1922, contains the following articles:—The urban cemeteries of St. Omer, by J. Decroos ; The pretensions of the second bishop of Boulogne to the archbishopric of Thérouanne, by Abbé Delamotte.

Bulletin de la Société scientifique, historique et archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 45, part 2, contains the following articles:—Collonges during the Revolution, by G. Soulié ; The tympanum of the church of Collonges, by R. Fage ; The hospital at Brive, by G. Soulié.

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 4th series, vol. 8, contains a facsimile reproduction and transcript with historical and philological notes by Oct. Thorel of the *Véritable discours d'un logement de gens-d'armes en la ville de Ham, avec un chanson, en vers picards, par N. Le Gras, bourgeois dudit Ham, 1654*, and a monograph on the village of Querrieu, by A. Gosselin.

Volume 9 of the same *Mémoires* consists of a long study of agricultural life under the old régime in the north of France, by Vicomte A. de Calonne.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1922, no. 4, contains the following articles:—A signalling mound of the Gallo-Roman period at Amiens, by A. Ponchon ; Note on the discovery of a hoard of twenty-six late medieval gold and electrum coins at Dernancourt, by F. Colombier ; Excavations in the château of Picquigny, by M. Bienaimé.

Hespéris, vol. 3, part 1, contains, together with linguistic articles, the following papers:—The first black troops of Morocco, by M. Delafosse ; The plague of 1818 in Morocco, by Dr. Renaud ; The lantern on the minaret of the Koutoubia at Marrakech (A.D. 1194-7), by J. Gallotti ; Rabat carpets, by P. Ricard.

Pro Alesia, May–August 1922, contains the following articles:—The great days of Alesia, by J. Toutain; An unguent-vessel in the shape of a bust found in a grave at Aisey-le-Duc, by H. Corot. In addition there are an obituary notice of Victor Pernet, for long in charge of the excavations at Alesia, a report of the meeting at Alise-Sainte-Reine in August 1922, a review by M. Toutain of two books relating to Arles, by M. Constans and M. Formigé respectively, an account of the recent excavations at Alesia. There are also the following short notes:—The survival in the Roman period of the method of the construction of Gallic ramparts, particularly as illustrated at Strasbourg; An Aedune in Morocco under the Roman empire, an inscription found at Anoceur, near Fez; Discovery of a Roman tower at Saverne.

L'Anthropologie, vol. 33, parts 1–3, Aug. 1923 (Paris, Masson et C^{ie}).

This issue contains less archaeology and fewer illustrations than usual. The frontispiece is a portrait of Albert I, Prince of Monaco, followed by a memoir from the pen of Professor Boule, the Director of the Institute of Human Palaeontology in Paris, which was founded by the Prince and inaugurated in December 1920, truly a landmark in prehistoric research. Professor Luquet contributes a paper on Realism in palaeolithic Art, and draws a distinction between visual and intellectual realism: to the former is due the profile representations of animals, to the latter the insertion of two eyes or other details that the artist knew the existence of, but could not see from a single point of view. M. Paul Vouga brings forward a novel argument with regard to the Swiss lake-dwellings, which is based on a section bordering the lake of Neuchâtel. The early neolithic stations were followed by a hiatus due to submergence, and those of the middle and later neolithic were further inshore than the aeneolithic owing to the falling water-level. Elsewhere we learn (p. 223) that in southern India the Iron Age immediately follows the Neolithic, about 1600–1500 B.C.; and the knowledge of iron probably spread from the Deccan into Mesopotamia, reaching Egypt 3000–4000 B.C. According to M. Mitra the pre-dynastic Egyptians and the chalcolithic Indians belonged to the same Erythraean race, which found a home in Punt (the Egyptian land of the gods), this being a pre-Aryan colony from southern India. In reply to M. de Morgan, M. Vignard regards the abundance of gravers (*burins*) at Nag-Hamadi, Upper Egypt, as proof of Aurignac date, having never found a specimen on neolithic sites in the neighbourhood (pp. 275–6). He hopes to demonstrate the occupation of Egypt from the early Drift (Chelles) period onward.

Bonner Jahrbücher, Heft 127, contains the following articles:—The connexion between the Frankish and Gallic bishoprics down to the Treaty of Verdun (843), by H. Wieruszkowski; The construction of the mausoleum of Halicarnassus, by E. Krüger; Houses of the pile-dwelling culture in the Rhineland, by H. Lehner; The interpretation of the Roman work in the cathedral of Trier, by F. Oelmann; House plans in the East, by F. Oelmann; A Romanesque round church in the Krukenburg, by R. Schultze; The decoration of Greek shields, by F. Winter; Some neglected monuments in the neighbourhood of Trier, by D. Krencker.

Notizie degli scavi di antichità, vol. 20, parts 4-6, and 7-9, contain the following articles:—A recently discovered prehistoric site at S. Pietro in Mendicate, Cremona, by G. Patroni; The excavations at Populonia in 1922, by A. Minto; The discovery of remains of buildings near the Via Cavour, at Orvieto, by E. Galli; Discoveries at Veii, by G. Q. Giglioli; An eighth-century leaden *bullā* of John the archdeacon, found in the Via Ostiense, Rome, by R. Paribeni; A statue of Ganymede, found in the Via Prenestina, Rome, by G. Bendinelli; The excavation of an *insula* to the west of the Capitol at Ostia, by G. Calza; Discovery of pre-Roman pottery at Mentana, by U. Antonielli; Discovery at Veroli of a marble inscription containing part of the *Fasti Verulani*, by G. Scaccia-Scarafoni and G. Mancini; A gold plate with a Greek inscription from Brindisi, by D. Comparetti; Fragments of prehistoric cakes of bronze found at Semiana, by G. Patroni; Discovery of the pavement of a Roman road at Pavia, by G. Patroni; Excavations and restoration of the Temple of Augustus at Pola, by B. Tamaro; The excavation of a large public building at Aquileia, by G. Brusin; Prehistoric discoveries at Castions di Strada, by R. Della Torre; A remnant of the Roman road at S. Cosimo, Verona, by A. Da Lisca; Discovery of Roman pavements at Florence, by E. Galli; Discovery of early burials at Cesano, by E. Stefani; Recent discoveries in Rome, by L. M. Ugolini; A find of votive terra-cottas at Frascati, by E. Stefani; Remains of the substructure of a temple at Ariccia, by E. Gatti; Discoveries of decorative terra-cottas and of a marble portrait bust at Palestrina, by R. Paribeni; Various discoveries at Anagni, by E. Gatti; Discoveries at Naples, by I. Sgobbo; The excavations at Pompeii, by M. Della Corte; Discovery of *aes grave* at Pozzaglia, by L. Cesano; Tombs and remains of the Roman era at Elmas, Sardinia, by A. Taramelli; Roman tombs found at S. Andrea Frius, Sardinia, by A. Taramelli; Roman inscriptions at Meana Sardo, Sardinia, by A. Taramelli.

Bergens Museums Aarbok, 1921-2, 3 Hefte (Bergen, 1923). The principal article is by Einar Lexow on the main points in the history of interlaced ornament, with diagrams on ten plates illustrating various periods. Interlacing began with the two-cord plait which was derived from the running spiral of the Bronze Age. Byzantine interlacing is derived from the Constantinian two-cord plait. Irish and Scandinavian varieties belong to a West and North European group, and are traced to isolated Early Christian examples, Ireland leading the way at one period; and the split-interlacing of the Vikings is the only Scandinavian creation in this field. The active period was from A. D. 300-1000. There is the usual list of accessions to Bergen Museum, with eight illustrations (including a fine sword pommel on p. 36 and a bronze hanging-bowl with heater-shaped escutcheons on p. 37); and an illustrated paper by Johs. Bøe on Stone Age dwelling-sites at Nappen, Søndhordland.

Fornvännen: Meddelanden fran K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, 1923, Häft 2-3 (Stockholm). Sune Lindqvist's speculations with regard to the pagan temple at Upsala mentioned by Adam of Bremen lead to the conclusion that in the Roman Iron Age and Migration periods of Sweden all conditions were

favourable to a high development of architecture, and it is unlikely that the Viking Age at all raised the standard. A plan of old Upsala with its famous mounds and church is supplied, and an attempt made to fix the site of what must have been a national shrine. Eighty-eight cremated burials of the late Bronze Age at Svarte, a fishing-place between Ljunit and Herrestad, Malmöhus, are described by Folke Hansen, who divides them into six groups according to the shape and arrangement of the associated stones. In spite of this protection many of the urns were damaged, but photographs of twenty-one are given on three plates, showing a remarkable variety of types. Three other plates represent the bronzes found, including *tutuli* and other studs, a comb, knives, bracelets, finger-rings and collar, also bone discs with ring-and-dot pattern and a hook in the same style. A few other monuments are mentioned, but the main interest of the paper is the number of contemporary objects in burials of what was evidently not a wealthy community.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 22, part 3, contains the following articles:—Berenice and el Abraha, by G. Daressy; The site of the town of Taoua, by G. Daressy; Fragments of a *Book of the opening of the mouth*, by G. Daressy; Selected papyri from the archives of Zenon, part 8, by C. C. Edgar; Ostraka in the Sahidic dialect of Coptic, by R. Engelbach; Across Lower Egypt, parts 11-15, by H. Gauthier; A Jewish funerary *titulus* from Egypt, by N. Giron; Report on an excavation made by M. Baraize in the temple at Luxor, by C. Kuentz; Report on the work at Karnak in 1921-2, by M. Pillet, with a description of the inscriptions, by G. Daressy.

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